

June 24, 1915

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Leslie's

ed Weekly Newspaper
in 1855



Drawn by E. Flohr
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The Schweitzer Press

Wonderful Child Actors of Japan

By ZOE KINCAID

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

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Thursday, June 24, 1915

No. 3120

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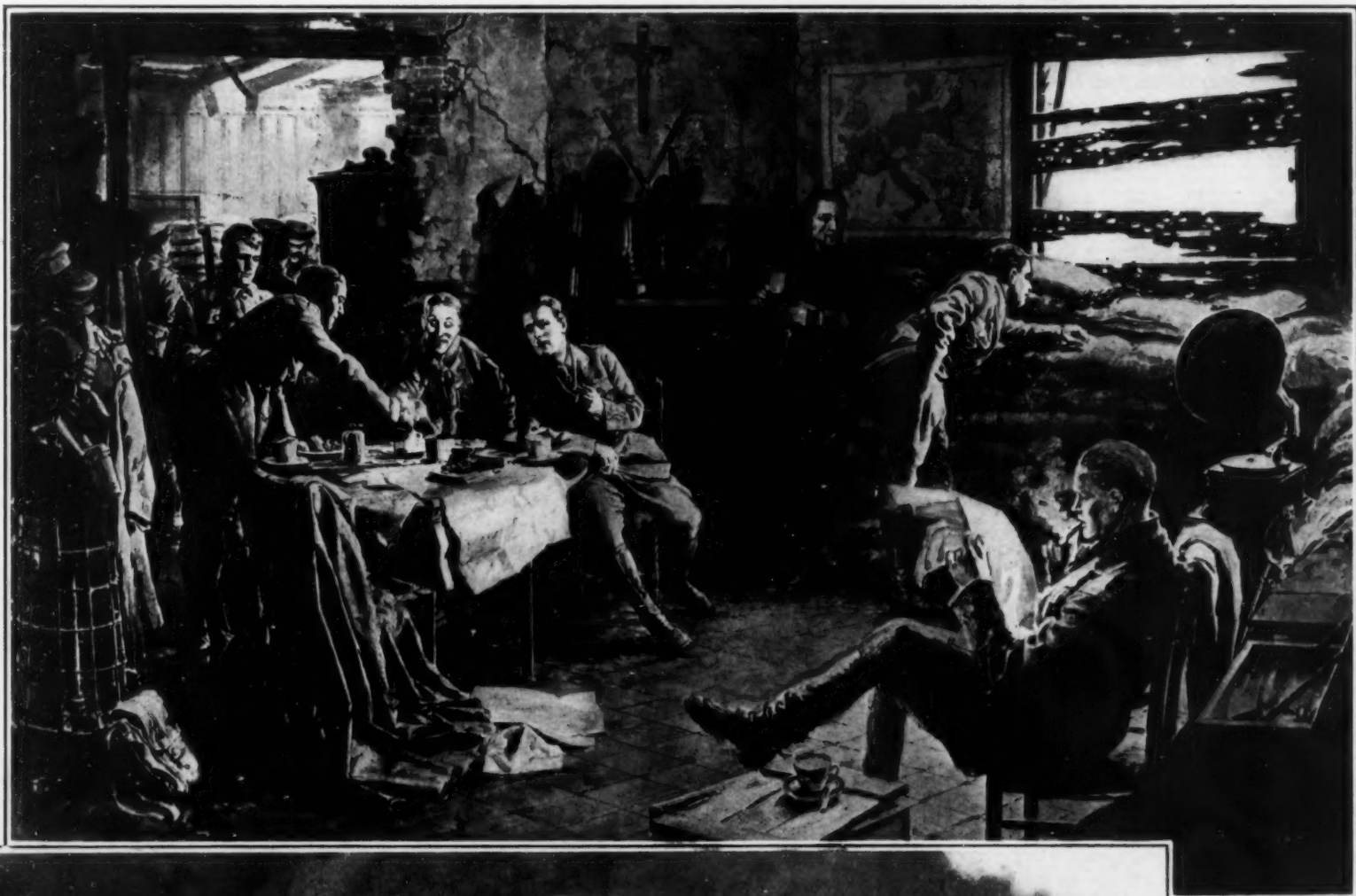
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Pictorial Digest of



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BRITISH OFFICERS AT YPRES

In a ruined house, so close to the firing line that it must be protected by sand bags from the enemy's rifle fire, an officers' mess is established. Here they make themselves as comfortable as possible when not in the trenches. It has been calculated from the casualty lists that the average life of a British officer at the front is 23 days. This does not mean that he will be killed in that period, but that he will be either killed, wounded or captured. The ratio of killed to wounded and captured is about as one to five.

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EFFECTS OF GAS IN THE TRENCHES

F. Matania, greatest of living war artists, was with the British army in Flanders when the Germans began the use of asphyxiating gases, and this drawing is made from sketches of scenes to which he was an eye witness. The Allies have announced that they will use gases in retaliation, but so far no successful attempts have been reported.



the World's News



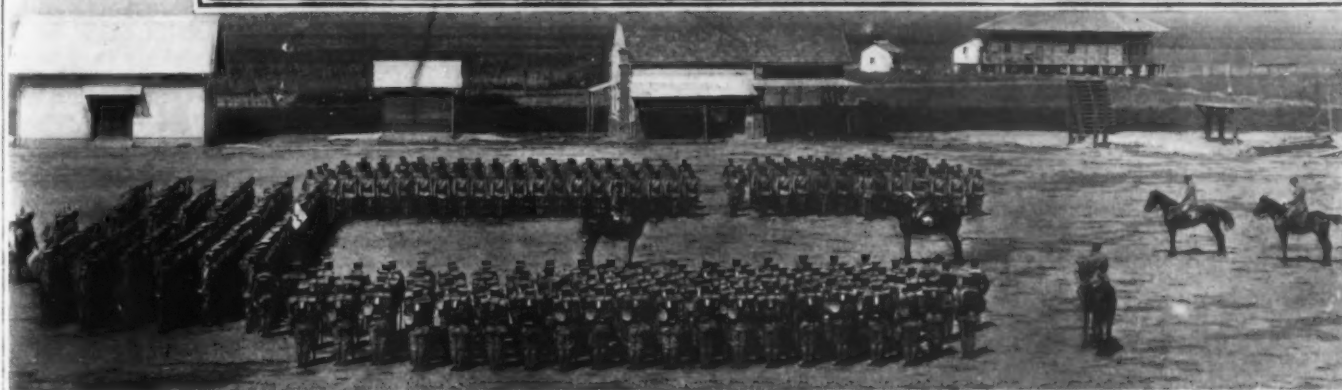
BLACK TROOPS ATTACK TURKS

This drawing depicts a scene at the Dardanelles, where Senegalese troops in the French service were hurled against Turks. Both are Mohammedans, and the bitterness with which they fought shows how little chance there ever was of the Sultan starting a "holy war." The progress of the Allies in the Dardanelles campaign is very slow. The small gains they have made have been dearly paid for.



PATH OF AN AERO- PLANE RECORDED

By means of night photography the path of an aeroplane looping the loop was first recorded at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A brilliant point of light on the flying machine made a continuous record of its progress although the airship itself was not pictured because it was flying in the dark. Art Smith was the pilot. The parallel lines were made as he was gaining his altitude, and seem to start and end in the dark because he shut off the light at intervals.



JAPANESE SOLDIERS DRILLING AT HANKOW, CHINA

Japan has a considerable force of soldiers in China. At Hankow they are quartered in substantial barracks that have every appearance of being intended for permanent use. The soldiers are the pick of the Japanese army and are kept in perfect condition. Owing to the European war the Japanese have had a free hand in China and everything points

to the conclusion that they have taken a pretty firm hold of that great but defenceless nation. China averted a war that she could not hope to win by granting the demands of her smaller but more warlike neighbor. Japan has stated that the integrity of China will be respected, but other nations have their doubts.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, June 24, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Weeds!

THERE is no garden without its weeds. Where they come from nobody can tell. No one plants them, and every one seeks to destroy them. But the weeds persist. The only way to exterminate them is to dig them up by the roots.

Weeds abound everywhere. We have them in the public service—sensation lovers, like Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Commission, legislators seeking the limelight, demagogues posing as statesmen, grafters in the disguise of reformers, and ballot-box stuffers pretending to be the guardians of elections.

In our social system, weeds abound. Dynamiters betray the cause of honest labor; black-sheep bring anguish to the family circle; an occasional hypocrite defiles the church and quacks lower the professional standard, as yellow newspapers curse the press and muck-rakers the magazines.

In finance, we have the gold brick fakers and promoters of bogus schemes robbing the pockets of an unsuspecting public, according to Post Office reports, of \$170,000,000 a year.

Weeds mar the records of some of the noblest lives in history. Great men have been victims of deep and uncontrollable passions; illustrious statesmen have found their harvest of fame choked by the weeds of selfishness; conscience has been stifled by the weeds of indulgence and even the angels have fallen in the midst of the weeds of ambition.

How many weeds are in your garden, good reader? Before you complain of those that are in your neighbor's field, pull up your own!

The Break in the Cabinet

IT is unfair to seek to make political capital out of the sudden break in President Wilson's Cabinet. Few believed that Mr. Bryan, temperamentally or by experience, was entitled to sit at the head of the President's council. Mr. Wilson's recorded words regarding Mr. Bryan, written long before the former had entered public life, indicated that Bryan's appointment as Secretary of State was not made on the ground of fitness or capacity, but for the sake of expediency. Mr. Bryan had a large following throughout the country and in Congress and the President felt the need of his support to carry out the administration's policies. He pursued precisely the same method with Bryan that Roosevelt followed with Senator Platt when the latter was the Republican boss of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt excused his alliance with a boss on the ground that it was necessary in order to secure the reform legislation upon which the Governor had set his heart. Governor Hughes, when he found his policies opposed by the bosses of both parties, pursued the opposite course, refused to make an alliance, went out on the platform and made a direct appeal to the people, and on that appeal he won and the bosses lost. President Wilson, by the resignation of his Secretary of State, is left with no other recourse than to make an appeal to the people. In an emergency involving the welfare of the nation popular support will not be denied him.

Many foresaw at the outset of the Wilson administration that it could not have room for two self-assertive, strongly opinionated, positive characters sitting side by side and expecting to pull together. It is not surprising that, up to the very last moment, the report of friction in the Cabinet was denied, even from the White House itself. It would have been better if this denial had not been so emphatic and persistent. The public then would have been prepared for the resignation of Mr. Bryan, which was bound to follow when the division between him and the President became acute.

The President is a thinker. Mr. Bryan is a talker. The former appeals to the intellect and the latter to the emotions. The President outclasses Bryan as a rhetorician, but Bryan is the better phrase maker. The President is inclined to a judicial temperament and Mr. Bryan cultivates the sensational. The former argues from the logical standpoint like a professor in college and the latter from the emotional standpoint, like a speaker on the stump.

Bryan's advocacy of the utterly indefensible delusion of free silver shows to what lengths he will go when he is filled with the conceit of a great discovery. He is all the more dangerous because he insists that he is sincere. It was sincerity, he says, that compelled him to betray Champ Clark at the Baltimore Convention; to make a public declaration in favor of national ownership of railroads; to advocate free silver, and to persist in the effort to divide the American people into masses and classes.

Bryan is a master politician of the old school—a school now fast passing away. It is not impossible that he may make a fourth bid for the Presidency as a candidate repre-

God Speed the Day!

By DR. CHARLES A. RICHMOND, President Union College

DISCORD is a doctrine of Hell—a counsel of destruction. The will to power is the will to crush and enslave. It must be controlled by the will of love. It is the glory of God to bless, to give, to save and not to destroy, and this is the glory of man. We were not put here to fight against one another but to fight for one another against the common enemies of man—disease and want and hate and all the sins that waste and wither the beauty of the world. And so our cause is just a common cause, common because it is equally the cause of every man. Some day we shall get this into the world's heart. May the God who made of one blood all the nations speed the day.

sending the Prohibition sentiment on one side and the German vote on the other. If he does, it is easy to foresee that he can do to President Wilson exactly what Roosevelt did to President Taft. But the Administration will not lose by Mr. Bryan's retirement. His unexpected action may encourage Germany to take a more aggressive attitude. It may imperil that peace which every patriotic citizen of the country desires as earnestly as Mr. Bryan does.

Rising above party and partisanship in the hour of the Nation's peril, President Wilson should summon to his councils the ablest statesmen of the country. Former secretaries of state, like Mr. Olney, Mr. Root and Mr. Knox, would help to sustain his hands and relieve the tension of a deplorable situation. Thus out of confusion might come security and safety.

"The Undergraduate Background"

IN an article upon "The Undergraduate Background," Prof. H. S. Canby of Yale complains that the average student comes to college with nothing to give. Coming from uncultured homes where the things which are really worth while are never made the subject of conversation, all they bring to college is the ability to pass the entrance examinations. Prof. Canby wants to improve the undergraduate by bettering home conditions, but it is a good deal to expect the children to make over the home along intellectual lines, and the transformation of uncultured parents into persons of wide reading and varied intellectual interests is not accomplished in a day. The children of Lyman Beecher got as good a training in theology and philosophy at the family dinner table as most college students received, but every parent is not a Lyman Beecher.

If the home is not able to give the college freshman the background he ought to have, why can't the secondary schools do it by utilizing the highest class newspapers, both daily and weekly? Every high school should give its students a course in current events. The pupils should be taught to follow the politics of their own country and the political changes going on throughout the world. In the same way questions of economics should be followed, music, art, theater, the great social movements of the time, and religion. The high schools should train their students in the use of constructive newspapers. Watch the average young man on street car or train, and you will find the page he devours most greedily is the page of sports. Sports are all right in their place, but when the great movements of the world are subordinated to baseball games, horse racing or prize fights, you can't expect to get the undergraduate background, the lack of which the Yale professor so much deplures.

One thing the war has done for the average American is to give him some idea of the political conditions in Europe the last forty years. Why can't our high schools increase the interest of all their students in contemporary events by training them in the use of the newspaper? What more attractive one than the oldest pictorial—**LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER?**

Not an Unfriendly Attitude

THE American note to Germany of June 9th contained nothing to justify former Secretary of State Bryan in the preposterous attitude of protest that culminated in his inopportune and melodramatic resignation. In no way is it more drastic or less friendly than the note of May 15th, which Mr. Bryan signed. It is restrained and dignified in style and friendly in tone. The press of the country has given it almost unanimous approval. It again insists that the United States stands for the observance of the principles of international law and humanity in maritime warfare. With regard to the German allegations that the *Lusitania* was armed, or had in other ways impaired her standing as a peaceful merchant-

man, the note points out with dignity and emphasis that this government ascertained her status before allowing her to sail.

A clever diplomatic stroke is shown in the way in which this government renews its offer to take up, on behalf of Germany, any propositions that government may care to make to Great Britain, "whereby the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed." In this way the note is deprived of any suspicion of being in the nature of an ultimatum and Germany is given an opportunity to make concessions without loss of dignity. Suave, even friendly, as the tone of the note is, however, it firmly reiterates that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman and insists on the obligation to ascertain whether or not a suspected merchantman is of a belligerent nationality or is carrying contraband under a neutral flag and ends with a demand for assurances that the "German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships."

The note is not one that makes for war. What the future may bring us, out of troubled Europe, no man can tell, but certainly the United States has so far followed a policy as conciliatory as is consistent with national honor and self-respect.

The Plain Truth

PROGRESS! Our esteemed contemporary the *Scientific American*, which occupies a unique field with distinguished success, has just celebrated its 70th birthday by publishing one of the finest anniversary numbers. The 84 pages are filled with interesting illustrations and excellent letterpress which amply sustain the paper's reputation as a leading exponent of scientific progress. It is a matter for congratulation that a publication of the *Scientific American's* solid and useful character should have existed in this country for nearly three-quarters of a century and be still flourishing. The railroad and steamship have had their chief development, and the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the electric lamp, the wireless telegraph, the automobile, the typewriter, the aeroplane, moving pictures and a host of other wonderful contrivances of modern days, have had their birth and growth since the *Scientific American* began its career. Long may it live to chronicle the still greater evolution which awaits the world.

UNITE! The exhortation of Pope Benedict that all Catholics unite with him in three days of fasting and prayer that the war may be brought to an end leads to the thought that on this issue every creed and religion might unite. The whole world longs for a peace that shall be permanent, because just and honorable. All who believe in a Supreme Being believe in the right and power of that Supreme Being to participate in the affairs of this world, and in the efficacy of prayer. What hinders, then, a day being set apart when Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Mohammedan, in every nation and in every quarter of the globe, shall unite in one harmonious petition to the God of all nations that the terrible scourge of war may soon be past, that the nations may return to reason in the settlement of their contentions, that peace may come before all their best blood has been spilt and before economic exhaustion forces them to ground their arms? The universal desire that the war end shows the oneness of the human family, a unity that might well demonstrate itself also in a common petition for peace.

LESSON! We are learning our lessons, though it has been an expensive education. At the recent South American Conference in Washington the representative of one of our largest industrial institutions in the manufacturing and commercial line found a rare opportunity for a great expansion of his business, especially in South America. To do this, it would be necessary to make a large investment and for the American company to establish its own representative in the Argentine, to carry stocks and give credits as foreign business concerns have done. This large, successful corporation was particularly invited to take up the task of extending a great American industrial enterprise. Eager as it was to do this, it was compelled to decline the invitation for the reason that the Federal Government at Washington is now threatening the company's dissolution and demanding that it be broken up into small units, thus destroying its efficiency. The managers of the company said that if the Government succeeded in this action, none of the units would be sufficiently large or have sufficient capital to enter foreign fields and that there was grave question whether the dismembered units would be able to maintain the domestic business on a satisfactory footing. As the people of this country come to understand the perplexing problems that confront our captains of industry, they will demand that the Government seek to help in their solution rather than to make them harder to solve.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Bryan's Fresh Issues OUT of the hubbub following Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State there is emerging a clear idea as to his probable future course in politics. That he still desires to be President is taken for granted by all who know him; and it now appears that he is trying a flank movement to reach his goal. He realizes that the issues he formerly advocated are dead. He has been unable to stamp his own personality upon the American foreign policy. Nothing was to be gained by him in remaining in the Department of State while its policies were being dictated by others. He received much of the blame for mistakes in the conduct of foreign affairs, and none of the credit for the accomplishments that proved to be popular. Continuation in office would have found him at the end of President Wilson's first term as a lieutenant only, his power as a crusader would have disappeared, and he would have been compelled to support President Wilson on the policies and issues as crystallized by Wilson and not by himself. Mr. Bryan has therefore made up his mind to thrust forward issues of his own which, if approved by the people, will naturally mark him as the man best fitted to execute them in the Presidency. As to foreign affairs, his issue will be peace; and as to domestic affairs, his issues will be prohibition and a revival of moral fervor in public and private affairs. He is confident that the American people at heart so abhor war that his plan for arbitrating all international disputes will find universal favor after he has thoroughly explained it to them. He is the originator of a particular method of arbitration which provides that one year must elapse before contracting nations can resort to arms, during which period a commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute and render an impartial report as to the facts. By means of this cooling-off process Mr. Bryan is convinced that war will be avoided as a sequence to all international disputes.

The Return of the Crusader

As a crusader Mr. Bryan found his occupation gone when he entered the Cabinet. He found that he was compelled to support the ideas of another man, the new leader of his party. It was a rôle that did not make a strong appeal to him. The issue that arose in the Cabinet—enforcement of international law with reference to seizure and search at the point of the sword, if necessary, as opposed to arbitration and delay—gave him his opportunity to leave the Cabinet and get back on the firing line. In the regretful interview they had in the White House, when Bryan told the President that his

decision to retire was irrevocable, the Commoner referred to his strong feeling with reference to arbitration and said: "I can carry this issue to the country at this very moment and win. The people of the United States are for peace and, given a free hand, I can show them the way to peace that will be permanent." Nearly two years previously, at a dinner given in furtherance of the celebration which was to be held in honor of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Bryan had dramatically proclaimed that so long as he was Secretary of State the United States would not become involved in war. It was because he felt that the present issue was being handled in a way that might lead to war that Mr. Bryan determined to quit the Cabinet and return to his old and beloved rôle of crusader.

The Part Played by Mrs. Bryan

THE human side of Bryan's resolve to quit the Cabinet has not been told. On the morning that he resigned, he went over the whole situation with the one whom he has always said was his chief advisor, his wife. Mr. Bryan's carriage invariably called for him at his home at 9 o'clock in the morning to take him to the State Department. For the first time in months, it waited until nearly half past 10. At that hour Mr. Bryan started for the State Department. For the first time in months he had no official document on his knee. He went at once to his office, immediately began work on his letter of resignation, and at 12 o'clock went to the Cabinet meeting that had been under way for an hour, apologized and announced his irrevocable decision to resign. He handed his resignation to the President and after one more friendly argument it was accepted. The fact recalls the statement made in this department of LESLIE'S of June 3d, that if Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State under Washington; William H. Seward, as Secretary of State under Lincoln, or Hay, or Root, or Knox had been ignored as Bryan had been ignored by the President in the formulation of the foreign policy of the nation any one of them would have immediately resigned.

Walsh Must Run His Course

PRESIDENT WILSON has definitely decided to take no action upon the charges filed by Brainard H. Warner, one of Washington's most prominent citizens, against Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee. Mr. Warner asked for the removal of Walsh as chairman of the committee on the ground that his brutal treatment of witnesses had gone beyond the bounds of propriety. The committee had been

turned into a forum for anarchy and the demand for Walsh's retirement was so widespread that it was thought the President would take action. The entire Cabinet, however, has come to the conclusion that formal action against Walsh would give him greater dignity than he deserves. It is recognized that the usefulness of the commission has been completely destroyed. The life of the commission expires by law in August and the hearings have been finished. All that remains to be done is the filing of the report, which already has been discredited, and which it is learned will constitute the anarchistic platform on which Mr. Walsh intends to run for Senator in Missouri. Leaders in Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are prepared to repudiate the theories and tactics of Walsh as soon as Congress reconvenes.

Clubbing the Railroads

EVER since the muckraking and anti-business agitation began half a score of years ago, the railroads have been considered fair game for alleged statesmen. There was no closed season. Any time anyone wanted a little action a statesman could be found who would beat the railroads over the head with a legislative club. Live-stock men of the West thus had little difficulty in inducing Senator Cummins, of Iowa, to introduce a bill prohibiting the railroads from limiting their liability on any shipment. The freight rates of the roads were based upon limited liability. The rates were lower than those prevailing in any foreign country. The only way the roads could charge such low rates was by limiting their liability in case of loss or accident to a certain sum. Nobody complained about this. The Interstate Commerce Commission thought the plan just and equitable, having suggested it. The Cummins law, passed hastily in the closing days of the last session of Congress, definitely prohibited the railroads from limiting their liability, thus increasing railroad risks by many millions of dollars annually. In order to provide ordinary business protection for themselves, the railroads, among other things, have had to require the valuation of travelers' baggage and payments upon values exceeding \$100. The railroads did not want to do this. They were willing to carry trunks at a risk to themselves of \$100 each, but good business methods forbid any higher risk. Therefore, when the traveler says his baggage is worth more than \$100, he must pay what virtually amounts to an insurance rate. Naturally, the travelers of the country are up in arms. Neither the travelers nor the railroads are to blame. Both have been made the victims of senseless and prejudiced legislation.

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

The Pivot in the War Game

IN an effort to stop the flow of arms and explosives to the Allies, Germany is charged with a plan to buy up our arms factories and to incite strikes among their workmen. Bankers point out that the prices of these plants have passed beyond the point where, under the present war conditions, German financial resources in this country would be able to handle them. The Bethlehem Steel Company, the biggest war plant in the United States, and the only one that can turn out shrapnel shells complete, is said to have been approached by German interests. Charles M. Schwab, who owns a controlling interest in the company, states positively that his interest is not for sale and that he could not sell because he has contracts which cannot be broken. Practically all of our privately owned munition plants have orders from the Allies which will take them months to fill. Even if German interests should succeed in getting control of the plants these contracts would have to be filled. The Federal Government could even step in and compel this in order to prevent a breach of neutrality. We should then witness German interests turning out guns, shells and shrapnel to be used in fighting their own troops. A much more feasible method is that of fomenting strikes in our munition plants. Strikes have actually taken place at the Bridgeport (Ct.) Arms Works and the Savage Arms Company of Utica, N. Y. Entirely independent of German agents is the movement now on foot to start a protest among labor organizations against the United States going to war with Germany.

The collapse of the Russian campaign is attributed partly, if not largely, to a lack of guns and shells. A similar shortage on the part of the Anglo-French forces explains the absence of a constant and vigorous offensive on their part. Germany's resources in iron far exceed those of any other European country. In 1913 Germany produced but one million tons of iron ore less than Great Britain, France and Russia combined.

With Belgium and the richest mineral portion of France in her hands, Germany now controls an annual production of 26 millions tons of pig iron as against 18 millions by the Allies. With our resources in iron manufactures eliminated, Germany believes that the end of the war would soon be in sight. It is not surprising, therefore, that she should go to all possible lengths in the effort to break up or interfere with our gigantic trade in war supplies.

Workshops to Decide War

BRITAIN needs munitions just now more than she needs men. Appointed to the new post of Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George is telling the workmen of Great Britain that it is the superior organization and output of the German munition factories that made possible Germany's victories over the Russians and their ability to hold in check the armies of the Allies on the Western front. Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour upon the heads of the Russians, who were unable to reply in kind. In the two weeks' battle around Neuve Chapelle as much ammunition was expended as during the entire two and three-fourths years of the Boer War, but the British have not been able to keep it up. Shortage of ammunition has cost the British thousands of lives since the outbreak of the war, and, knowing this, Tommy Atkins in the trenches can't understand why workmen in munition factories at home can strike for another half-penny an hour or because asked to do a bit of extra work. In striking contrast is this with German workshops, which are grinding out guns and shells under high pressure, day and night, without a strike or a hitch. Unionist members of the new British Cabinet are urging that all workmen engaged in the manufacture of munitions or engaged in mines or on railways be put under direct Government control. A representative labor leader has said that to put the workers under military law would be "to raise hell," but in a much-cheered speech before employers and trade unionists at Manchester, David Lloyd George affirmed the right of the Government to introduce compulsion in organizing the country's industries. From September to March the monthly output of munitions increased nineteenfold. Since then thousands of women have been recruited in the war industries, but Germany still excels the Allies in abundance of explosives.

Clemency Denied to Frank

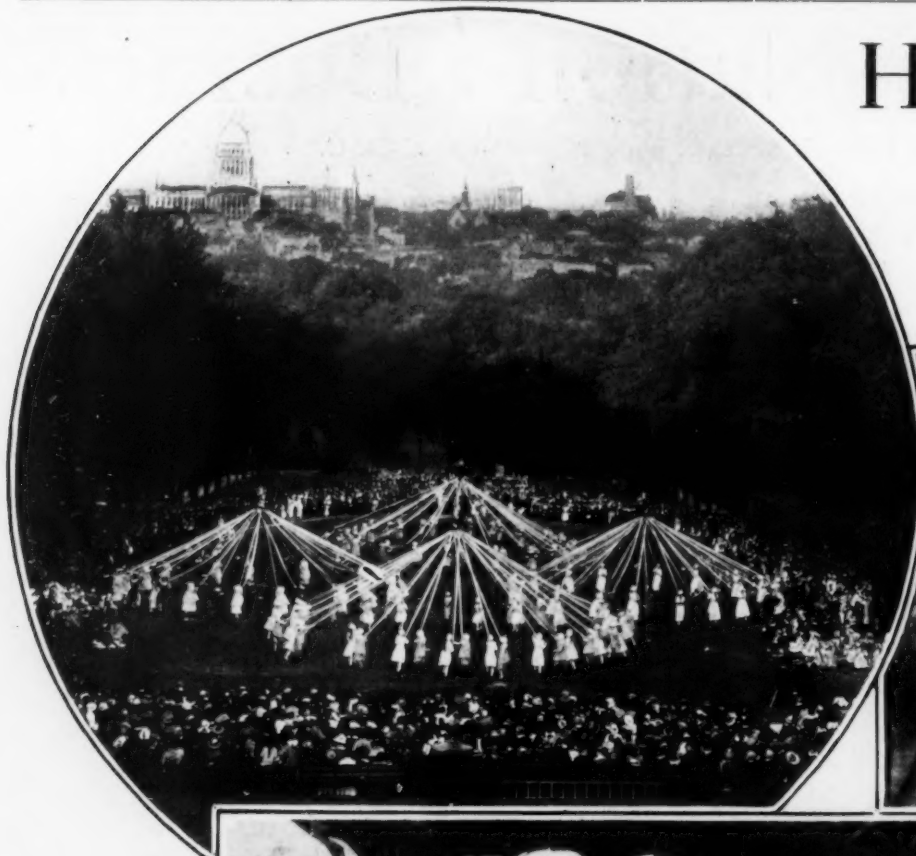
BY a vote of two to one the Prison Commission of Georgia has voted against clemency for Leo M. Frank. Although before the courts for the last two years, the question of Frank's guilt or innocence has actually been left untouched since the trial jury brought in the verdict of guilty. Unconvinced of Frank's guilt, the trial judge denied, nevertheless, a motion for a new trial and imposed the death sentence. On three successive occasions the Supreme Court of Georgia denied a new trial on the ground that the original verdict had been reached

in a lawful manner; and the Supreme Court of the United States declined to grant a writ of error, holding that the defendant had enjoyed all his legal and constitutional rights under the law. The majority of the Prison Commission followed the same reasoning. Despite the "due process of law" in the case, thousands of people believe Frank is innocent and support Judge E. J. Patterson of the Commission, who in his minority report recommended commutation to life imprisonment. The public cannot get over the fact that the trial judge was unconvinced of Frank's guilt, and that in none of the appeals has the question of his guilt or innocence been the determining factor, but only the technicalities of the law. Life imprisonment would not disturb the verdict of the jury, but merely substitute one legal penalty for another. An appeal to the Governor is the last resort, and Governor Slaton has said: "When I am formally asked for a hearing, I will name the date."

Stand by the President

"STAND by the President" is the chorus awakened in the press of the country by the resignation of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State. Whatever course Mr. Bryan may follow in the future in attacking President Wilson in the councils of the Democratic Party, the universal effect of the resignation is to strengthen the President as the spokesman of the country, and to give him the moral support of an undivided cabinet. Democratic leaders and the Democratic press express regret that the resignation should have come at this critical time, while the Republican press looks upon Mr. Bryan's withdrawal as one of the best things he has ever done. The London Times analyzes the resignation as being much more a personal than a political event, not marking a turning point in national policy or being one-tenth as significant as would be the resignation of Sir Edward Grey. Strange to say, the Berlin *Mittag Zeitung* assumes that Mr. Bryan wanted a sharper note against Germany than President Wilson, and the *Lokal Anzeiger* takes a similar view because of "personal bonds that chained him to England." Declaring that the moment of the resignation lends significance to it, the *Vossische Zeitung* says, "Of course it is only too apparent (and everybody in America knew it long ago), that in a time which demands as much expert knowledge of diplomats as it imposes responsibilities on them, a man like Bryan had to go from the post of directing foreign affairs."

Happy Days as College Terms End



MEXER
MAYPOLE
DANCES AT
MADISON

The girls of the University of Wisconsin held a spring celebration in which 100 students participated in a Maypole dance that will long be remembered as a wonderful picture of motion and color. The University is beautifully situated and the campus affords a striking stage for such performances.



NEWER
CALIFORNIA'S ARRAY OF BEAUTY

The senior class pilgrimage in connection with the graduating exercises at the University of California at Berkeley, included nearly 1,000 students. The boys wore white trousers and black coats, but the girls were all dressed in white.



REYNOLDS
MOVING-UP DAY AT SYRACUSE

The student body celebrated the occasion with a parade that was half a mile long and quite the most successful in the history of the University. The fantastic floats illustrated current topics of University life and the "Who's Who" division made a great hit. Many of the impersonations were startling.



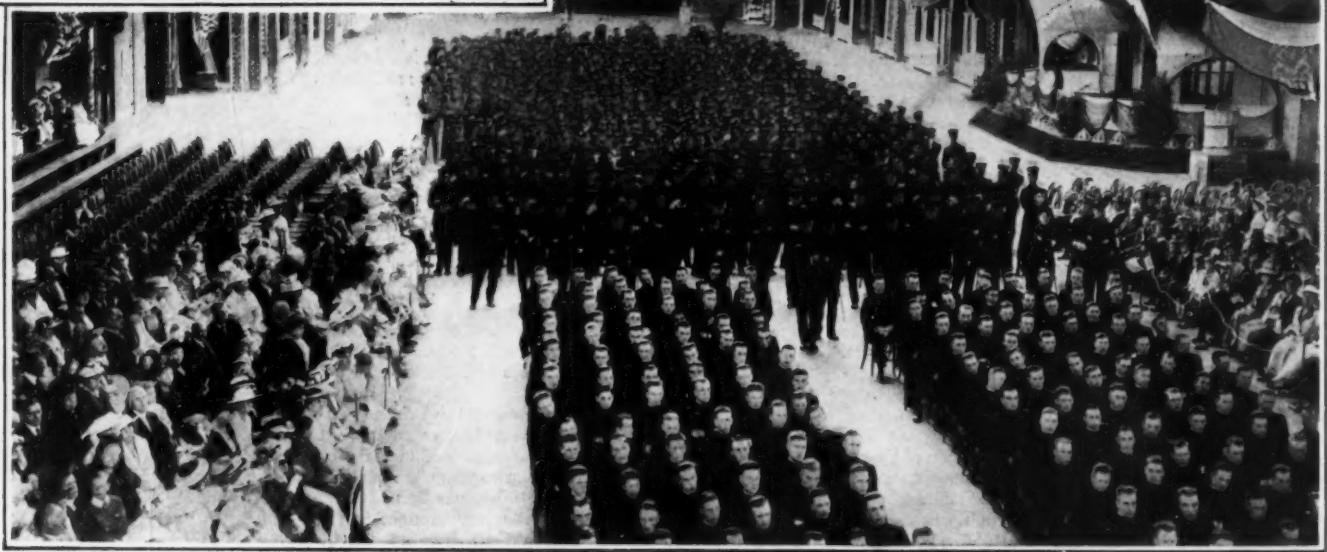
WILLARD
UNHYPHENATED AMERICANS

The graduating class of Carlisle Indian school. They come from many states and represent many tribes. Carlisle is the principal Indian school of the country and many of its graduates have become successful business and professional men and women. A small percentage return to the primitive life of their forefathers.



THOMPSON
BARNARD COLLEGE GIRLS
PARADE

The commencement exercises at Barnard, which is a women's college affiliated with Columbia University, are usually marked by fantastic processions in which much wit and ingenuity are displayed. The one here portrayed has become a classic in the traditions of the institution.



WALK, C. R. M. 178
ANNAPOLIS CADETS BECOME MIDSHIPMEN AT BRILLIANT PUNCTION

The graduating class of 178 men is seated, while the underclassmen stand during the commencement exercises. A small scandal marred the graduating of the class of 1915, as it was discovered that some of the cadets had obtained, in a mysterious way, a list of the questions for the final examination in modern languages. Seven

were recommended for expulsion and a court of inquiry was convened, which spent many days in a solemn investigation. It was intimated by some of the cadets in their testimony that several classes in recent years had profited by the same sort of help. As one result the honor system may be restored at the Academy.



MR. C. K. MILLER
NEW PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS

More than 50 colleges and universities were represented at the inauguration of Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow as president of Johns Hopkins University. The exercises were held on the old Carroll estate, near Baltimore, which is to be the future home of the University.

People Talked About



MISS ALICE GOFF



MISS HAZEL L. QUICK

GIRLS GRADUATE AS CIVIL ENGINEERS AT MICHIGAN

The Misses Alice Goff, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Hazel L. Quick, of Gaylord, Mich., are members of this year's graduating class in civil engineering at the University of Michigan. They have done the same work as the men in the class all through the four years' course, even to wearing grimy working clothes and swinging hammers. They both stand high in the class.



A BELLE FROM ARGENTINA

Miss Hale Pearson, daughter of Samuel Hale Pearson, a delegate to the recent Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington, accompanied her father to this country and was made much of in Washington society. Mr. Pearson is a native Argentinian, his grandfather emigrating to that country from New England.



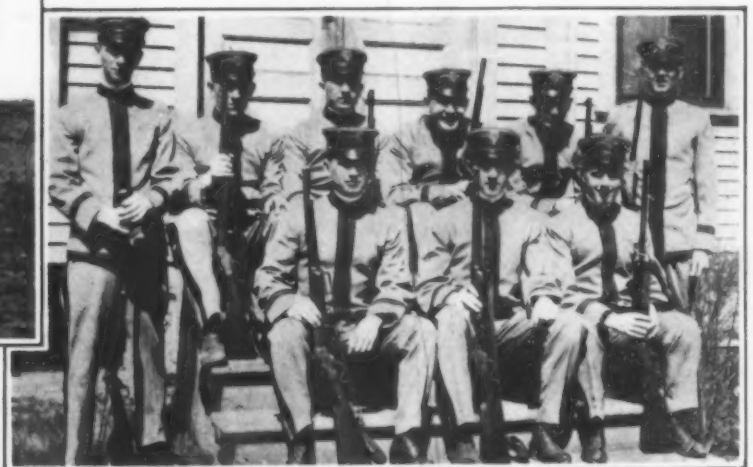
THESE GIRLS LEAD IN SCHOLARSHIP AND ATHLETICS

The Kappa Alpha Theta sorority of the University of Wisconsin, with 44 members, made an average marking in academics for the year of 87.1 per cent, leading 41 other sororities. They also excelled in athletics, a remarkable combination. They come from 23 states and three-fourths of them are from other states than Wisconsin. This is the largest sorority in the university and for the past two years has, among its other honors, won the inter-sorority bowling contest.



HOLDING A RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN FOUR STATES

Bishop Brewster, of Western Colorado, Bishop F. B. Howden of New Mexico, Bishop Paul Jones of Utah, and Dean Smith of Southwestern Colorado journeyed by rail, auto and horse to a point in the desert where the four states of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona meet and there celebrated the communion service of the Protestant Episcopal church, each bishop standing in his own diocese and Dean Smith, in Arizona, representing the bishop of that diocese. The congregation that witnessed the service was composed of Navajo Indians, cowboys, sheep herders and Indian traders. The point where the four states meet is marked by a cairn of rocks.



MICHIGAN'S CRACK RIFLE TEAM

The rifle team of the Michigan Agricultural College made a score this year of 995 out of a possible 1,000. The members are: top row—R. A. Giffels, J. A. Berry, E. H. Pate, A. J. Patch, R. D. Kean, M. Freeman; lower row—R. W. Berridge, B. Giffels, R. A. Pennington. Lieutenant Delancey is in command.

With the French in the Trenches

By ENOCH VINE STODDARD, Special Correspondent for LESLIE'S

Photos by the Author

PARIS, May 28.

MODERN trenches remind me of sewer excavations, but the sewer has a great advantage as a place of residence for it runs straight, while a trench has a twist or an angle every few yards to prevent the whole being enfiladed should the enemy occupy a portion of it and to minimize the effect of bursting shells. This restricts the view. In spite of all the strain and physical misery of trench life I believe that this narrowness of horizon is its greatest discomfort. Though a trench may run from the sea to Switzerland its horizon is so restricted that there isn't any-



OUTPOST IN A FOREST

This is a position far more desirable than one at the bottom of a trench. It is not so safe, though, in case of attack or when being shelled.

I wonder if he has been killed or whether he has been lucky enough to be only wounded. Conner blushed when the lieutenant told me about this and clapped him on the shoulder.

"I only do it because sticking in this *sacré* trench bores one so," he stammered.

There are many Conners in each army and boredom really has something to do with their daring. In the eternal sameness of these mazes of furrows where they live on the ground or in the sodden straw at the

bottom of an unsafe "bomb-proof"—mere holes scooped in the wall of the trench—where death and disfigurement are on every hand and may without warning come to them, under the strain of anticipated attack and hunger and lack of sleep one would think the troops would become morose and dispirited. But they are imperturbably gay and while they live maintain their dash and fire.

The rest of the troops in the trench—one can go into a section of trench and if the sentinel happens to be around the bend easily imagine it to be deserted—heard us talking and came out of their holes to see what the row was all about. Odd-looking chaps they were, their long coats not immaculate but surprisingly clean, their red caps covered with a blue "over-all" and perched on the hoods they call "Mountain-passers," knitted hoods which have an opening just sufficient to allow the beard and enough of the face to see and smoke with to project into the open air. One could not conscientiously call them "smart."

"Tiens!" called one catching sight of my civilian outfit, "What queer-looking clothes—I wonder if I ever wore any like that."

"If you did you'd better keep it dark," answered another and in the laughter that followed he feared that he had hurt the feelings of a foreigner and explained that a Frenchman must have his little joke. And all the time the snipers' bullets were spitting against the parapet or whining overhead.

"Come, my children," said the lieutenant jovially, "you're making too much noise. Back to your holes." Discipline in the French army has an "all in the family" way about it which might lead one to believe it non-existent; but it is extremely strict and efficient for all that.

The men hated to go. They were pathetically glad to see a new face and hear from an outside source that things were going well. The invariable questions that greeted me when soldiers learned that I am an American were: "What do they think over there? Do they realize that the Boches forced this war on us? And do they know that when we get the word we are going ahead, that the Boches can never hold us?" In another trench guarded by *chasseurs alpins* one big chap who had just been amusing himself by waving a bunch of rags on the end of a stick to draw the German fire—for my benefit, to judge by the way he grinned at his companions—gave it up and was talking about the charge which had given them the position.

"The Boches," he said—one never hears Germans called

anything but Boches—"are brave enough in some ways, but," he patted his bayonet, "they can't stand cold steel. Let me get near a German outfit with the bayonet and I know I'm safe. You can hear them squeal like rabbits."

The morale of the French troops impressed me more than anything else about that wonderful army. They have supreme confidence in themselves. And they have a laughable contempt for the Krupp light field gun. A shrapnel from one arrived while I had my hat off and was trying to take a photograph. It filled my hair with mud.

"German confetti," laughed a soldier wiping the



THE FRONT IS APPROACHED THROUGH TUNNELS
Officers entering a subterranean passage leading to an important battery. Along hundreds of miles the earth is seamed with these protective burrows.

thing to be seen during tedious months but mud, unvarying mud. Even mud gets monotonous after a while.

Really the chief difference one would notice between a sewer in some city street and a first line trench would be that the mounds of dirt along the edges of the latter are piled over a row of wooden boxes which look like old-fashioned chicken coops laid on their sides. These are loopholes. There are other sorts but this is the fashionable variety. At the small end of the box toward the enemy there is a hole about three inches square to fire through and the base is curtained with a cloth, muddy of course, or the box is plugged with a stone or even a hunk of stale bread. This is to prevent the enemy's snipers from telling by change of light and shadow when the loophole is being used; and where the trenches are close together this is a necessary precaution.

While I was looking through a loophole there was a lighting up of one of those in the low parapet opposite followed by obscurity again. The captain in command of the trench happened to be looking through a periscope at the time and motioned to a soldier to hand him a rifle. He fired two shots and either put them through the loophole or missed the parapet altogether. There was no way of telling, but the observer opposite moved away.

A German disabled two French generals who were looking through the same loophole—one of them the commander of an army—and he will probably never know of his wonderful luck. This is why periscopes are resorted to. Not as a rule the wonderful affairs of submarine warfare but home-made boxes with a mirror at each end, one of which is stuck above the top of the parapet and reflects all that there is to be seen into the other in safety below. The mortality among periscopes is high. In one trench I arrived just in time to see the one a sentinel was peering through suddenly topple over, which did not seem to bother him in the least. He chuckled and held it out to me to see how neatly the Mauser bullet had smashed the little mirror. Then he picked up another which was lying against the parapet and went on with his duty of looking toward the enemy lines across the barbed wire entanglements with the shapeless gray bundles still thick among them—the remains of the latest German charge.

This trench was too close to the Germans for their artillery to be used without danger of damaging their own positions but the Germans treated me to an exhibition of their *minenwerfer*, compact little engines which can be used in a trench to throw bombs for a short distance. They threw enough bombs to make it seem as if they intended to start something. These bombs explode with a duller, heavier sound than shells and arrive without report of gun or warning shriek.

It was in this trench that I met Private Conner, who comes from Brittany and not from Ireland. When a trench is captured, as this one recently had been from the Germans, it is necessary to change the loopholes from one side to the other and string the barbed wire in front of it—to organize the position. Private Conner grew so fond of strolling between the lines at night during the time the stakes were being driven and the wire unwound that after this was finished he continued his nocturnal rambles, occasionally picking up a prisoner or a bit of information about what was happening behind the all-concealing parapet of the enemy trench.



LESLIE'S CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT

Mr. Stoddard taking a peek at the German trenches, 30 yards away, through a periscope. Note the loophole beside the periscope.

mud from his own face. For the big guns they have a more wholesome respect. This trench was near the "Cow Pasture." Every place has its nickname, even some of the trenches, and if the fighting about is severe enough to be mentioned in the communiqués it may become official. This place was named because before the armies took root some unfortunate cattle strayed between the lines and were enjoying lunch when the firing started. Now their bodies are a short distance behind the first French line and covered with quicklime. And near them, where shell and bullet fall thickly, were a few tiny soldiers' gardens, at that time without vegetation and infinitely pathetic in the decoration of the plots, the trim stone borders, all the effort of their makers to get away from the appalling sameness of mud and death.

Gruesome even in war are the trenches at La Boisselle where among the graves of the cemetery of the hamlet the lines of the two combatants run within six feet of each other. In this general region was perhaps the most interesting of the trenches I visited. It seemed ordinary enough, the usual corduroy pavement with drains on the side or beneath, the usual tarpaulin covered entrances to the bomb-proofs in the back wall, but there was more than the usual expectancy among the men. The pair at the pump put more energy in their work than the small amount of water seemed to necessitate, and the machine gun emplacements were more frequent. Like the posts of sentries these are roofed with strips of corrugated iron covered with earth. In the front wall of the trench were a number of openings, starting just above the level of the pavement and sloping directly down. They were the openings of mines being driven beneath the enemies' lines. These shafts are so narrow that the men working in them have to lie down, and to pass them one had to crawl over. The earth they dig out is carried far away and concealed that the enemy may have no clue of the operations. This mining activity lends a certain delightful uncertainty to life in the front trench. One never knows whether he will get to the enemy before the enemy's mine goes off under his feet.

They were exceptionally busy here with sapping operations, perhaps to blind the Germans to their real line of attack, and I asked permission to photograph one of the saps—in appearance merely another sewer running at a sharp angle to the main trench. As always when I wished to see or photograph anything, the officer gave permission. Then a feeling of responsibility for one he considered his guest came over him and as I scrambled onto the parapet he came with me and while I was making the several exposures a badly functioning shutter necessitated stood beside me pointing out the interesting features of the enemy lines. Quixotic of him, if you will, but typical of countless incidents I saw of the lovable character of the French and the victorious spirit of the army.

Standing on a parapet with nothing but a few strands of barbed wire and a little fresh air between one and the loopholes in the enemy's parapet is an experience that, while interesting, is not likely to be prolonged unduly. However, one has a much wider horizon there than in the bottom of a trench, and as the Germans did not make any special effort to get me I was very glad to have had the comparatively extensive view of a modern battlefield.



WHERE THE WOUNDED ARE CARED FOR

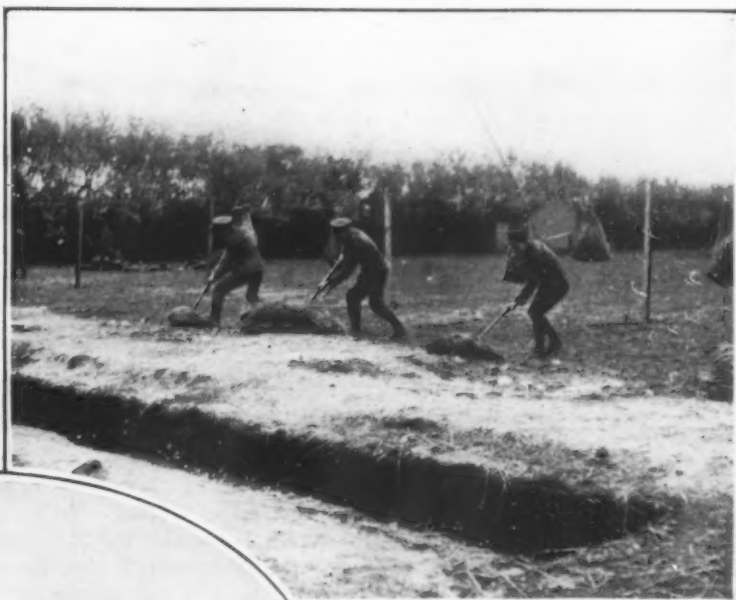
A field hospital a short distance in the rear of the fighting lines. In such rude shelters the wounded are given first aid and from there they are sent to base hospitals far from the danger zone.

A Busy Day with Kitchener's Army

By JAMES H. HARE, Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S



BAYONET EXERCISE FOR BEGINNERS
The troops are taught how to attack and how to defend themselves with this weapon, the attack being made on bags of straw.



NOT A SCENE IN A HAYFIELD
Soldiers practicing in the use of the bayonet on a foe on a level with their feet. Useful in case of storming trenches.

WHEN the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ramsgate and Margate I hurried down from London to make pictures of the scenes of destruction. Enough damage was done, but only a couple of people were killed—they were wounded so badly that they died a few days later. The towns are seaside resorts, much frequented, even before the bathing season opens, by those who need a



recruits drilling in civilian clothes and with wooden guns.

The Liverpool Rifles impressed me as being a smart, capable lot, and after more than the usual amount of trouble and red tape I got permission to make some pictures of them. Once official sanction had been obtained all was easy, for the men—and officers, too, for that matter—like to be photographed if they are assured that there will



TEN MINUTES' REST WELL EARNED
After a whole morning of hard work the men are given 10 minutes' rest at 11 a. m. and then they resume until dinner time. They are worked hard but are well cared for and there is surprisingly little sickness in the camps.

CHARGING ACROSS ENTRENCHED GROUND

They get a lot of practice in this. The instructions, given by veterans who know the game from experience, are often the means of preserving the soldiers' lives in their first engagement.



little rest from the worries and cares of the metropolis. Naturally the "trippers" and the natives alike were much excited by the attack. Everybody is expecting that London will be attacked next. The excursions of isolated Zeppelins to these shores are looked upon as scouting expeditions, preparing the way for the Kaiser's big effort to lay London waste from the air.

What are the British going to do about it? The answer is one of the many military secrets. Doubtless elaborate preparations have been made to receive the Zeppelin fleet when it comes, but obviously the public is not informed as to what they are. This I do know, however. All England is full of soldiers and they are being drilled as soldiers never were before. They are stationed at strategic points and doubtless are expected to do something toward defending the country from an aerial attack.

I found the Liverpool Rifles at Ramsgate. They are a part of Kitchener's army, the size of which is so variously estimated that I believe not more than a handful of men at the head of Britain's military matters really know how big it is. The deficiencies of equipment are being remedied, and I do not believe that anywhere in the kingdom one can find to-day



THE WRECKED BULL AND GEORGE
This hotel was pretty badly damaged, but fortunately only a few guests were in it, as the season had not yet opened along the coast.

ONE BOMB PLANTED IN A GARDEN
It raised several feet of soil and a part of a large sewer. The people of Ramsgate marvelled greatly at its destructive powers. Fortunately this one did not kill anybody.

be no trouble about it. Photographs seem to be the one thing that the War Office is really afraid of. A few weeks ago an order was issued that all soldiers and officers having cameras in their possession must turn them in at once or be court-martialed. That was some collection of cameras. Now I hear that the order has been rescinded, so far as officers are concerned. As for civilian photographers, to so much as make a snapshot of soldiers passing through the street without official permission in writing means arrest.

The Rifles have been getting an advanced course in trench digging, but I thought the bayonet exercises more interesting and more British. The soldiers from these islands have always been pretty handy with the bayonet, and tradition means a lot to an army. If Zeppelins and submarines could be met with the bayonet England would not be in fear of a German invasion to-day.

Drill lasts from early morning until late in the afternoon, with only short intervals for meals, and includes, among many other things, long route marches that harden the men against the conditions of actual campaigning. Every day is a busy day for Tommy Atkins in the training camp.



REO

More Than One Thousand Reos V

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by the letters we receive from owners of Reo cars, telling us of their plans and asking for suggestions as to the proposed trip, fully that number will cross the continent to California between now and November.

THAT IS NOT COUNTING the thousands of others who will take the Reo Route to the Fair from Northern, Southern and Mid-Western points. In some cases these will travel greater distances than that directly across the continent.

IT WILL BE A WONDERFUL TOUR—wonderful. Perhaps the most wonderful any motorist has ever taken. And for once we use that much abused term in its proper sense.

IT WILL REPAY a thousand times those who are so wise as to decide and so fortunate to be able to take it.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER crossed this continent—if you have never met your more distant neighbors face to face—then it will be a trip of inestimable profit, invaluable information and indescribable pleasure.

AND THOSE BENIGHTED AMERICANS who are so familiar with other countries, so pitifully uninformed about their own, will be the recipient of surprises innumerable—and they will return better Americans.

THEY WILL BE PROUD of their own land, where previously they were half ashamed of what their European acquaintances had taught them to consider its crudity, its "newness."

YES, IT IS NEW—WONDERFULLY NEW! Thank providence it is so new—so fertile in its virginity it can support in luxury not only the hundred millions now within its borders, but those other millions who would come if they could.

WONDERFULLY NEW! And your European, familiar only with formal garden landscape effects, might also call the scenery crude—fresh as it is from the hand of the Creator, unspoiled by the artificiality of man.

MAGNIFICENT IN ITS RUGGEDNESS as the men and women who live there—and vast beyond conception.

WELL WORTH WHILE that tour—worth all you may spend in money and more, much more, than you will feel you can afford to spend in time.

WE SAID "FEEL" YOU CAN AFFORD! For, if all there is in life is living—if he who sees most, hears most, knows most, lives most—then who shall set a limit to the time that you have worth to persons with eyes to see and minds to grasp the significance of what they see!

AT EVERY TURN of the road new wonders, surprises and delights will greet the senses.

SCENERY THAT FOR VARIETY and magnificence, is surpassed by that of any other country under the sun.

HAVE YOU SEEN the natural wonders of Europe? Well here they are duplicated—every one. But on a more magnificent scale and grander because still natural. And there are romancing guides. You'll need none, for your senses will tell you more.

INLAND SEAS beside which the famed lakes of Italy are puny millponds. Mountain ranges that many times multiply the magnificence of the few famous Alpine peaks. Rivers longer, broader and just as beautiful as the Rhine.

YOU'LL SEE FORESTS PRIMEVAL the extent of which your mind cannot grasp; matchless in coloring and in variety of their foliage—forests beside which the press-agented "Black Forest" and the Schwarzwald seem but formal groves set on a checkerboard.

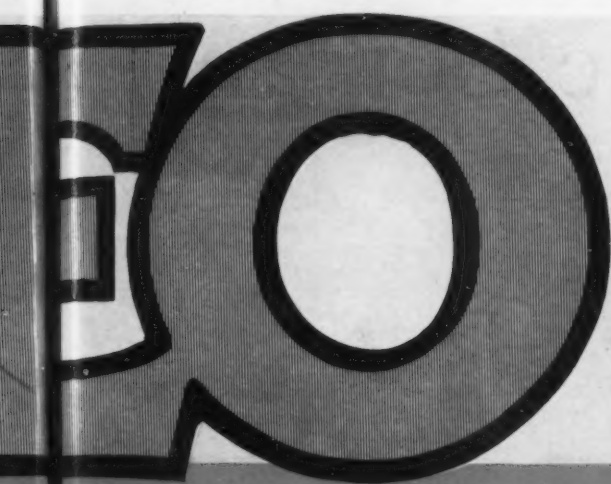
AND TO LEND A TOUCH of adventure, you may cross the desert as great as Sahara—but which already American ingenuity is reclaiming in fertile fields.

YOU'LL SEE ALL THESE as day after day the panorama unfolds before your Reo. And the more you have seen of other countries the better will you be able to appreciate your own.

IN A PURELY MATERIAL WAY you will profit by the trip. You will return with a broader conception of the magnitude of this country; of the purchasing power of the people; of its capacity to absorb in quantities greater than you had ever hoped, any article of necessity, of convenience or of luxury you may have to sell.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY





REO "SIX" *the Six of Sixty Superiorities*



\$1385

Reos Will Make the Transcontinental

YOU'LL SEE FARMS that are miles, not meters, in extent. And we opine you will appreciate this condition even though it lack the "picturesqueness" of the worked-out land over which the starving population of older, more "finished" countries are fighting—murdering each other less from hate than hunger.

AND AS YOU SPEED PAST you will receive a wave of friendly hands from the fields; at every stop the cheery greeting and the hospitality of the most liberal, because the best fed, folk in the whole wide world.

INSTEAD OF THE "PICTURESQUE" bent-back, wooden-shod women of Europe, you'll see the flower of femininity as it blooms only under American sunlight, fresh air and free conditions. Home makers, mothers—thinkers and even voters—equals in every respect the men they have helped to make great.

AND INSTEAD of the type from which Millet drew his "inspiration" for the Clod with the Hoe, you'll see men of alert minds making machinery do their drudgery—men who read when the day is done and who can therefore be reached by the modern messenger—advertising.

OH! IT WILL BE A PRIVILEGE to know these people at first hand—to meet and talk with them and to mentally inventory their resources and their possibilities.

AFTER THAT TRIP you will never again ask "where do all the automobiles go" or "who buys all the Reos?"

FOR YOU WILL SEE and you will know that these millions not only can well afford an automobile, but that it is a necessity and an economy—wings to the body and light to the mind of this happy, prosperous enterprising people.

IF PERCHANCE YOU ARE one of the 80 per cent of those who own Reos and who will make that legion of tourists—namely successful farmers enjoying the slack season between sowing and reaping of harvests—you'll broaden your vision. You'll learn new ways of doing things; new methods; new crops you can adapt to your own soil and climate.

YOU'LL SEE COWS worth ten thousand dollars apiece—herds that are better than gold mines to their owners—for these increase in richness and volume with the years while those ultimately peter out.

THEN YOU'LL REALIZE that the "Millionaire Farmer" is a reality—and you'll return to your own with greater zest and enthusiasm and confidence.

SO GO BY ALL MEANS—that is the advice we give to every owner who asks our advice. And we wish we Reo folk could go with each and every one of you, enjoying your enjoyment of the tour and of the car.

AND TO THOSE WHO ASK if Reo is a suitable car for the journey—of course these are not yet owners or they would never ask—we say yes, a thousand times yes.

IT IS LOGICAL AND RIGHT that Reo owners more than any others should contemplate the Transcontinental Tour—and that you should select a Reo for yours if you intend making it.

FOR REO WAS THE FIRST CAR ever to make the transcontinental. Reo still holds that record—for that achievement of a Reo in 1905 has never yet been duplicated.

REOS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN wonderful in the Long Run. Made for just that kind of service. In fact it might be said that Reos were developed by the service they performed—in making the Transcontinental at a time when others considered it impossible, we learned how better to make a car that could cope with those conditions.

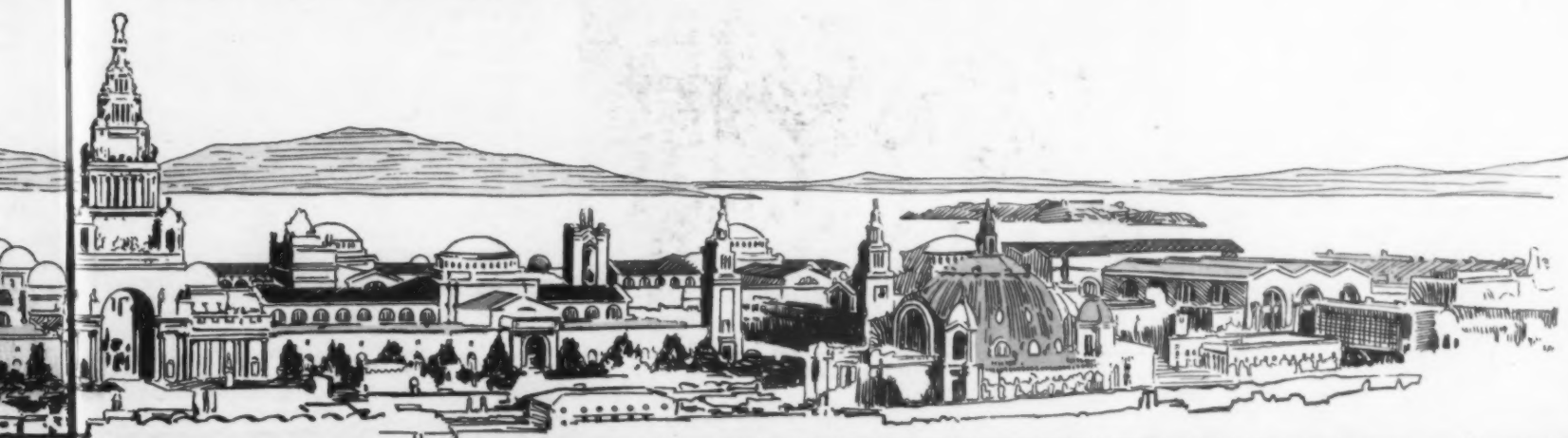
SO YOU'LL MAKE NO MISTAKE either in taking the great tour or in selecting a Reo to take you there and back.

AND IT DOESN'T MATTER whether your preference or your purse dictate a Four or a Six. "Reo the Fifth" the incomparable Four at \$1050; or the New Reo Sixth "the Six of sixty superiorities" \$1385—either will serve you loyally.

ON YOUR ARRIVAL THERE you'll be rewarded again by a sight such as the eyes of man never before gazed upon—the most exquisite and completest display of the handiwork of man, the achievements of civilization and of science that has ever been consummated. Verily the epitome of human progress.

YES, GO! IT'S WELL WORTH WHILE—and if you'd enjoy the trip to the utmost, the Grand Tour and the side trips in California, go in your Reo.

Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.



Menace of the Japanese Servant

By ARNOLD BURKE

IT is not generally known that a large number of American Army officers have Japanese servants in their employ, not because this knowledge has been withheld but simply because the civilian is so far distinct from the soldier as to render the former totally ignorant of the mode of living of the latter. In a large majority of cases Army officers on and near the Pacific coast and those stationed in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands employ Japanese house-servants. This, although apparently a mere detail, is in reality a serious consideration.

The present strife in Europe has shown that the efficient system of espionage practiced by Germany has been instrumental in attaining the remarkable successes she has achieved, and although the position of England and Germany at the beginning of the War is in nowise analogous to the present relationship existing between the United States and Japan, nevertheless even the most peace-loving will admit that the methods practiced by Germany have been and will be practiced to a greater or less degree by military officials of other nations. Officers of the American Army should be forbidden by legislation from employing any servant of foreign birth or sympathies.

It is obvious to the most casual thinker that secrets could be divulged through having Japanese servants in the employ of Army officers. Important dispatches carelessly laid aside could be read, conversations occurring between officers and members of officers' families might be overheard and above all else officers' quarters, almost invariably being on an Army post or near some strategical point of defence, give ample opportunity to the servant, whether he be Japanese or of some other nation, if he is so inclined, for taking photographs of defence works, preparing diagrams showing the accessible points of attack, observing the strength of garrisons, the efficiency of officers and enlisted men and many other features pertaining to the Army defence and national preservation.

It is well known that Germany at the outset of the European conflagration had her plans laid with such a fineness of detail that every step leading from Berlin through Belgium and into Paris and beyond had been so carefully calculated by her "Hidden Army" of advance spies that even houses for the quartering of German officers and soldiers had been selected along the route.

It is not meant to liken Japan in the United States with Germany in France and England previous to the present war, but when Japanese are found to be living in the quarters of Army officers stationed at all strategical points on the Western coast, the Hawaiian possessions and the Philippine Islands, one cannot refrain from admitting the bare possibility of Japan's gaining much information regarding national defence with which it could be desired she should remain unacquainted. Or, to put it differently, it might be stated that Japan, even though war with the United States should be an utter impossibility, would be extremely unwise not to avail herself of the opportunity afforded her to gain valuable information regarding our national defence.

When one considers the secrecy with which Japan conducts her important defence points, even to the extent of forbidding anyone without proper authority to approach within a radius of several miles of her naval defence base at Yokosuka on the east coast of Japan and her other important strategical point at Nagasaki, it scarcely can be understood why it is that the United States allows such easy access to her strongholds.

The important post of Fort McDowell located on Angel Island in the middle of San Francisco Bay, and about seven miles from San Francisco, is so situated as to directly cover the entrance to the Golden Gate and in case of an attack on San Francisco would constitute the main defence for that city. Located on this island are four big guns, one a six-inch single fire, two five-inch rapid fire and one eight-inch disappearing gun. These guns, although more or less obsolete, would, if the necessity arose, guard the entrance to San Francisco and the surrounding bay cities. On the island there are anywhere from 15 to 25 Japanese, all in the employ of officers. They have at all times immediate access to these guns. Drawings showing the position of the guns have doubtless been made. It is possible for them to investigate the contents of the magazines, to determine the serviceableness of the guns and to ascertain the range of fire capable of being maintained.

Angel Island, in addition to its strategical importance, is the foremost recruiting station of the American Army.



JAPANESE TROOPS DEPARTING FOR CHINA

It was alleged that they were to guard Japanese residences in China, which might be endangered because of the anti-Japanese feeling. Japan maintains a considerable body of troops in China, and undoubtedly has a more complete military knowledge of the country than the Chinese themselves have.



CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN, AGED FIFTEEN

If this lad lives he will one day be the emperor of Japan with the title of Mikado. The Mikado is the political and spiritual head of his people. The government is constitutional in form, but power really rests with a small group of the old ruling class called the "elder statesmen."



CHINESE STUDENTS LEAVE JAPAN

After the recent Japanese ultimatum to China was issued hundreds of Chinese students went to the legation at Tokio and demanded their passports so that they could return home. They were very bitter against the Japanese government. The photograph shows a group of them entering the legation gates. China had about 1,100 students in Japanese institutions.

Newly enlisted men from all over the West pass through this post. With very little effort the Japanese can ascertain the recruiting strength of the western division of the Army. All soldiers sent to and returning from Hawaii and the Philippines pass through this post. It would be comparatively easy for the Japanese to determine the number of soldiers being transported to and from these important possessions and thus keep in touch with the number of troops maintained in our overseas dominions, even though this information was not procurable from other sources.

But Angel Island is only one of the many important army posts wherein officers' Japanese servants are given free rein to gain desired information. In all other posts—of which there are many—guarding the Golden Gate the same conditions exist.

In all the posts strung along the Pacific coast from Vancouver on the north to San Diego in the south these lax methods prevail. Due to this it may safely be said that the Western fortifications are as well known to Japanese officials as they are to United States authorities.

In the Hawaiian Islands, our mid-Pacific possessions, the Japanese are even more prevalent and possibly more closely in touch with defence fortifications than they are in the United States. The larger proportion of the Hawaiian population is Japanese and the same lax military methods prevailing on the Western coast of the United States exists there. At least two-thirds of the Army officers stationed in Hawaii have Japanese servants in their employ. Scarcely any matter of importance could be kept from them. It is true that the many big guns situated on different parts of the Hawaiian Islands are carefully guarded and all persons without proper authority are forbidden to approach them, but such precautions are practically useless in view of the fact that any desired information can be secured through the Japanese servants employed in the homes of Army officers.

On the Island of Corregidor, situated about 30 miles south of Manila and constituting the main fortified Army base of the Pacific Ocean, Japanese servants are employed by Army officers stationed there to the exclusion of all others. So important is Corregidor, so impregnable is it considered, that in case of attack on the Philippines by an unfriendly nation, all documents of importance, the Treasury, the Mint, everything of great value, would be immediately conveyed to this island. This tower of strength of the Pacific, this nearly impenetrable island, which by reason of its great importance to the United States should be jealously guarded from spying eyes of other nations, is full of Japanese who doubtless long ago ferreted out the great defence secrets this island possesses, who have forwarded drawings and photographs to their government giving all necessary data in case of attack by Japan.

Throughout the Philippines are to be found Japanese in the Army posts, Japanese who are continually spying, ferreting, bowing. They overrun United States possessions in the Pacific and through their untiring efforts and due to the laxness of the authorities in Washington are provided entree to all defence secrets.

The Japanese are not, however, to be censured for determining the military strength of the United States. Since they are accorded the opportunity they wisely take advantage of it. The United States has long rested secure, imagining herself to be immune from attack because of her greatness, her stupendous wealth, her enormous resources, and as a consequence grave mistakes have wormed themselves within the confines of good judgment and diplomacy which have fast been undermining the vitals of our defence strength.

United States Army officers have long employed Oriental—preferably Japanese—servants. The servants have acquired a fund of information regarding United States Army secrets and there now remains for them but to merely keep in touch with new phases and innovations as they are introduced from time to time. It is not meant to intimate that Japan, even though she does possess many secrets of military importance, will ever make use of them. The occasion may never arise, but if the time should ever come when Japan should attempt to capture the Philippines or the Hawaiian Islands, should Japan ever approach the Western coast of the United States she would possess and make good use of all our defence and military secrets, an important factor to reckon with in the final accounting.



The TRIBUTE TO INITIATIVE

V

One year ago, the V-type principle as applied to automobile engines was practically unknown in America. ¶Today it is the dominating influence in motor car development. ¶Announcements already made and to be made indicate how profoundly the future course of the industry has been affected by the Cadillac V-type "Eight." ¶In eagerness of demand, the Cadillac Company has never experienced anything like the existing conditions. ¶More than 12,000 Eight-Cylinder Cadillacs have been delivered and orders are in hand from dealers for practically as many more.

THE measure of a man's success is the influence which he exerts upon other men. ¶It is not merely in what he says, or thinks, or even in what he does. ¶It is determined by the extent to which he moulds and models other men to his way of speaking and thinking and doing. ¶When the public mind or conscience begins to pattern itself after the mind and conscience of an individual—that individual has begun to taste of true greatness. ¶And in a different, and perhaps in a lesser sense, that which is true of the individual, is true of the business institution. ¶The success of a business institution is in proportion to the influence which it exerts upon the industry of which it is a part. ¶When a great industry begins to shape its policies, its principles and its product after the pattern set by a single business institution—that one institution has become vastly more than a mere money-making machine. ¶It has developed into a creative and a compelling force. ¶The great man does not merely bring other men to his way of thinking. ¶He induces them to translate those thoughts into deeds and into conduct. ¶He causes them to abate and set aside their own judgment, and to substitute his clearer, better judgment. ¶He persuades them to throw away something of their own and to substitute something of his which is better. ¶The greatest of all victories is that bloodless triumph which comes of self conquest—the subjugation of self to that which is right and good. ¶And its finest fruit is the peaceful conquest of other hearts and other minds. ¶Again, in a different, and maybe in a lesser sense, this is true of business institutions. ¶They have begun to taste of true success only when they have induced a great industry to abate, to abandon, to throw away, to substitute, to conform. ¶Consider what it means to conquer in turn, by the silent force of example, the intellect of the draftsman, the designer, the engineer, the executive, the directing boards of other great institutions. ¶Consider the dead weight of opposition which must be overcome in an organization before it can persuade itself to follow the example of another. ¶Confronted with such a problem in his affairs, the mind of the manufacturer must run the gamut of business emotions. ¶He must subjugate his pride; he must fight off his fear; he must master his uncertainty; he must conquer his doubt—and stake his entire destiny on the decision. ¶His engineers have been committed, perhaps, to other principles, and may be reluctant to adopt a new principle. ¶His selling organization has been committed to the old product, but must recast its policy to conform to the new. ¶Capital, seeing hundreds-of-thousands in money needed for new machinery and other hundreds-of-thousands discarded in old machinery, wonders why the old, profitable, less progressive product is not good enough. ¶Wherever he goes in his own institution, there is doubt and discouragement—but over against it the steadily shining beacon-light of that other great success. ¶Its radiance is all around him. ¶The pressure of public opinion pushes him persistently toward its emulation. ¶So he resolutely pockets his pride, sets aside his own judgment, abandons the old policies, and begins to build another product, patterned after ideals which are not his own. ¶When that is accomplished, there is paid the highest tribute which intellect can pay to intellect. ¶After that, the process goes on and on. ¶Millions in money and tons of machinery are dedicated to the pursuit of the new inspiration. ¶A hundred brains, as it were, accept the dictum of one brain. ¶A score of business institutions tacitly admit the wisdom of one business institution. ¶A dozen products endeavor to conform to the one product. ¶Then, indeed, is the tribute complete. ¶A unit has indelibly stamped itself upon the whole. ¶The industry crowns the individual institution. ¶And the world adds the seal of unstinted endorsement.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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Were Ended This Way

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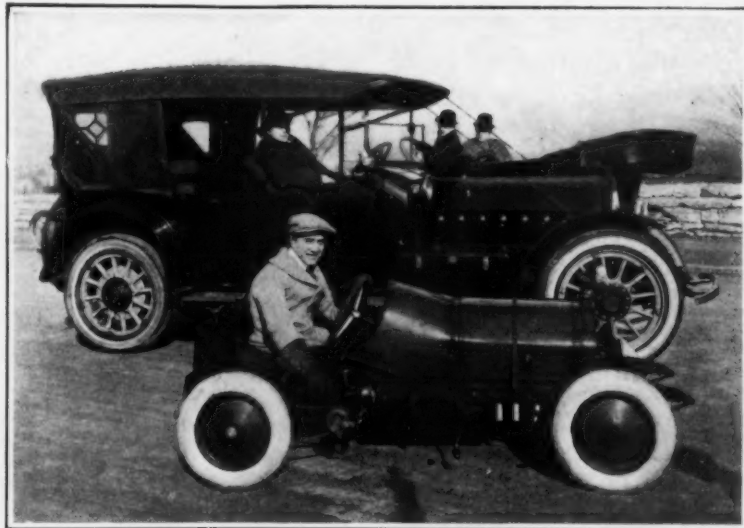
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THE GIANT AND THE PIGMY

A contrast in size between one of the largest six-cylinder cars manufactured, and a tiny, home-made runabout constructed of a motorcycle engine, clutch and transmission, mounted in a substantial frame, on which a miniature automobile body has been placed.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

PUTTING THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS

THERE is scarcely an American car, built to sell at prices in excess of \$750, that is not provided with electric lights and starter as regular equipment. When it is considered that the veriest tyro of an automobile driver puts these systems to constant use, and that such apparatus was an innovation three or four years ago, the universally satisfactory service that the electrical equipment gives when properly handled is little short of marvelous.

But occasionally the lights grow dim or the starter fails to crank the car—and then the inept driver is wont to blame the entire starting and lighting system. But let him think a moment; the starter and lights can operate only when energy in the form of electric current is supplied to them from the storage battery—and the wonderfully small and compact batteries, as developed for this purpose, cannot be expected to deliver an indefinite supply of energy. If that energy is not supplied in as large amounts as it is used, the storage battery will soon become exhausted. Unlike the depositors in the Weber and Fields bank, the motorist cannot "take out" from his storage battery more than he "puts in."

The supply of current to the storage battery is automatically furnished when the gasoline motor operates above a certain speed. But the supply thus furnished is, of necessity, small, as compared with the drain on the battery when the lights are turned on to their full power or when the starter is used. It is probably the failure on the part of the motorist to realize the proper ratio between the charging and discharging rate of the battery that is the cause of nine-tenths of the trouble with starting and lighting systems.

But not only because of the inconvenience attendant upon the failure of lights or starter, but because the complete discharge of the battery represents a serious strain on the expensive plates and other elements that enter into its construction, should the automobile driver inform himself as to the condition of his battery.

The care of the storage battery and electrical system is not difficult, and necessitates no technical knowledge on the part of the owner. In the majority of systems, an instrument is provided on the dashboard of the car to indicate whether current is flowing to or from the battery, and in some instances the amount of the charge or discharge rate is recorded. By observation of the current indicator and the speedometer, the rate of travel required for the current to be generated and to be flowed to the battery may be determined. If this speed is compared with the speed necessary to charge the battery when the lights are turned on, the driver may obtain a good general idea of the current required to operate the lights. This will serve to impress him with the amount of current required to operate the lights at full brilliancy when the car is standing still, and may induce the driver to turn them to "dim" or to extinguish them altogether when conditions will warrant.

But if the lights consume several times as much current in a given time as can be replaced by the generator at ordinary touring speed of the car, what must be the drain on the battery when the starter is used? The power required to crank the motor is little short of tremendous, but, fortunately, this drain lasts but a short time, and after the first compression has been overcome and the motor is turning, a smaller amount of current is required. However, to operate the motor for even ten seconds from the power of the starting battery represents a decided drain that will require several miles of traveling at a charging rate to replace.

It therefore becomes of the utmost importance that carburetor adjustments shall be such that the motor will start easily after but a second or so of cranking by the starter. In warm weather, when gasoline vaporizes easily, the starting of the motor is comparatively easy; but in winter, or in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, it is far better to prime the motor with raw gasoline. When this is done, the motor will start at the first or second turn on the coldest day.

But the driver, even though he religiously watches the electrical indicator on the dashboard, cannot know by this means alone the actual condition of his battery at any given time. It is advisable for him to purchase a hydrometer at a nominal price, and with this to test the condition of each cell of his storage battery every week or so. This instrument merely gives, on an easily-read scale, the specific gravity of the liquid of each cell. The test is easily made, and from the reading of this specific gravity the owner may tell at a glance whether his battery is fully-charged or is nearly exhausted. Thus, if he finds that the battery is but partially charged, he may know that the lights and starter have been used without sufficient running of the car to replace the current consumed. This will furnish a hint to him to use the lights and starter sparingly, until some extended daylight trip of several miles, at a fair, average speed, will serve to restore the electrical reservoir to its normal level. This occasional testing of the storage battery, together with the addition of the required amount of distilled water to each cell every week or two, is the only work required of the owner of the average car to keep the heart of his starting and lighting system in proper condition.

There is naturally a tendency on the part of many drivers and owners to blame the starter, lights or battery for failure to operate, when the cause can be attributed only to their own ignorance of the care of the system and their absurd idea that the battery is an inexhaustible source of energy that can be abused indiscriminately. When such drivers use their cars only at night, they expect a few minutes running of the motor to furnish sufficient current for hours of operation of the lights at their full power and for hundreds of starts of the motor. Such drivers have only themselves to blame when the lights or the starter fail.

(Continued on page 627)



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is four feet of Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope with a thimble at each end and protected by a waterproof covering. Circles a wheel rim and a spring, or a spare tire and its holder. Snaps on in a jiffy with a good spring lock. Can't be gotten off till you unlock it.

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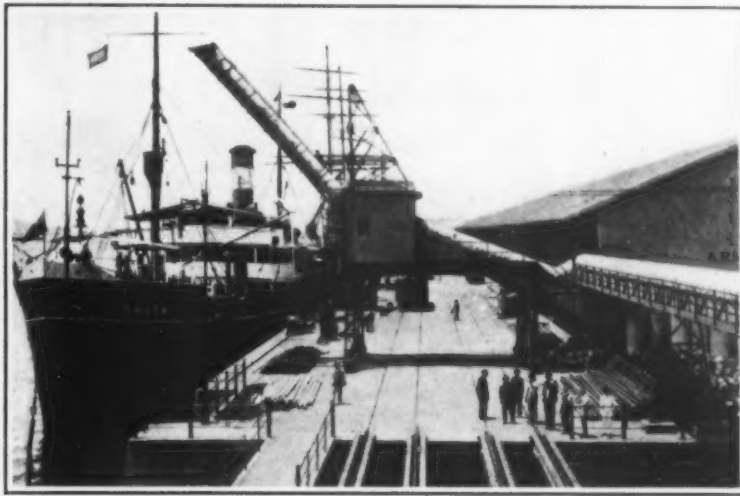
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OF the many subjects discussed at the Pan-American Financial Congress held recently in Washington, D. C., none received such attention as the question of forming an international merchant marine, partially or totally subsidized by the United States and the Latin-American countries desirous of participating in the scheme. I doubt if most of my readers know that many of the Latin-American states already have a subsidized merchant marine. Salvador maintains a national line of ships from Salina Cruz in Mexico to its Pacific ports. Venezuela has a government line along its Caribbean Coast and up the Orinoco River to Ciudad Bolivar and San Fernando de Apure. Brazil provides a coast line, and a river trade service, the steamers of which connect with ocean-going vessels bound for New York. Both Chile and Peru have subsidized ships plying between their chief ports, the principal cities of the west coast of South America and Panama.

Not one of these lines has ever been run at a profit. Local politics have had much to do with their poor financial showing. Passes for freight and passengers are given by those in power indiscriminately to politicians and their friends and as a result every trip of a vessel represents a loss. Strikes, due to political disturbances, are frequent and mean vessels tied up and unable to move through lack of proper complement. Not only is the food poor on these ships but the accommodations are bad and the native crew makes underwriters charge a high rate of insurance on cargo, which adds materially to the costs of the legitimate shipper sending goods via these lines. The law of most of these countries, patterned after European shipping laws, requires that the personnel of a steamer be citizens of the country whose flag the boat flies. Few, if any, Latin-Americans are competent to navigate a ship, yet the law frequently is observed by having a native captain who is a politician, without sufficient maritime knowledge to differentiate between the forward and after ends of a ship, and generally a Swede, Norwegian, Dane, English or American captain to do the real work. The native captain and officers spend their time flirting with the feminine passengers and playing monte or poker with the males while the foreign quota of the crew fortunately do the real work. This is an additional cost toward the maintenance of a ship. I know of many instances where freight of those not in political favor was ignored by national vessels, in one instance for as long a period as two years. In view of these conditions and many others which I have not the space to enumerate here it would seem impossible for this or any other country on earth to work harmoniously with any Latin-American nation in a joint, international subsidized steamship line and the sooner this fact becomes known the better.

The impracticability of the various delegates and their real lack of knowledge as to exact local conditions is best illustrated by the demands of Paraguay for a three weeks' steamship service between New

York and Asuncion. Asuncion, a city of perhaps 60,000, the capital of Paraguay, is 1,100 miles from Buenos Aires, on the Parana River, which in its color, shallowness and low banks reminds one of the Mississippi. It takes a 600-ton river boat, from five to ten days to make the trip one way, according to the high or low water stages of the river. The total population of the entire country is perhaps 800,000, of whom 100,000 are wild Indians, with about 650,000 mixed breeds, negro and Indian blood predominating. Revolutions and wars have devastated the country. Credits are at the lowest possible ebb. According to their own Custom House reports for 1912 goods to the value of just \$593 were shipped direct to the United States. No returns are made for the years 1913 or 1914. Could a steamship line exist by trading with this country?

Subsidizing steamship lines will not help the situation. They would, however, lead to friction and develop international trouble and overcome the good understanding now fairly well established between our nation and the South American republics.

Brazil, as I said before, has a subsidized line of governmental ships having a regular service to New York. She has on hand thousands of tons of rubber and coffee. Why don't her ships bring this produce to the United States? The docks of Chile are piled high with nitrates and metals. Peru has a profusion of minerals, metals, bismuth, quinine and drugs to ship. Yet the governmental subsidized vessels of both of these nations now run only once a month to Panama instead of once a week as formerly.

The fact of the matter is that the European financiers loaned money to the owners of coffee estates, rubber plantations and mines as well as to the nitrate fields, and markets existed for these articles in the home countries of the bankers. With the coming of this devastating war their purchasing power was gone and their markets closed. The governmental subsidized lines are absolutely useless.

Had we been interested financially in Latin-America to the extent that our money had financed their enterprises, or that we had developed our trade with them along reciprocal lines, then we might have used these subsidized ships for carrying cargoes to America. I feel that to-day there are sufficient ships plying between this country and Latin-America to supply the demands of the existing trade. If there are not let the American government remove the unreasonable handicap and the unwise restrictions which it has placed on American-owned ships, so that our ship owners may have an opportunity to compete with foreign-owned vessels, and such conditions as might develop from lack of a merchant marine will automatically adjust themselves. Our nation has been business men in profusion. If they are given half a chance they will find the business. But don't let us, as a nation, form any kind of a partnership in the shipping line with any other nation in the world.



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The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"

PENNANTS are won more regularly in the barber shops of Cincinnati and Cleveland each winter than throughout the remainder of the big time country during the regular baseball season.

This remark was made recently by a wise old follower of the national pastime, and an analysis of his statement will show one particular reason why certain baseball magnates have caused each year to complain about poor business.

Personally I don't think that this foolish habit of picking pennants during the snow-ball period is confined to the two cities mentioned, for there are several other places, which seldom or never have even pennant contending teams, where the fans make it a practice to do this very thing in each and every winter league season. No one can blame a fan, no matter where he may hang his hat, for wishing that his home team will capture a championship. However, he should use judgment before making any rash claims. But with the wish father to the thought the rooters, as soon as they recover from the disappointment of the season just closed, begin to figure out how their second division favorites will accomplish the next to impossible the coming year. With reasons sufficiently good to satisfy them, they construct a "paper team" sufficiently strong to beat the world and then pour their deductions into willing ears. In addition the newspapers, following the ancient policy of giving their readers what they want rather than what is best for them, support the theory of the home outfit's invincibility, and by the time the bell is rung for the season's opening game, every rooter is firmly convinced that he is backing a sure pennant winner. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the team falls way below expectation, and the disgusted fans, blaming the club and its management, rather than their own groundless optimism for their disappointment, remain away from the ball park, thereby withdrawing both the moral and financial support needed to encourage the players to make increased efforts to overcome their handicaps. Let the fans stop selecting pennant winners before the players get into action—because accidents or a poor training season may wreck even a team of stars—and they will find more pleasure in watching the games, even though their favorites may not lead the procession at any time during the race. As a usual thing the fans of Boston, Chicago, New York and St. Louis patronize their teams whether they win or lose, and that is the reason why the club owners there feel safe in spending large sums for players annually, and why three of the places mentioned generally have teams fighting for the flags and, quite often, winning them.

You Never Can Tell

The player strides upon the field, Athletic, deep of chest; You figure him the team's real star Who outshines all the rest. But take this little tip from me, That laddie's strongest punch Is when he swings his knife and fork At dinner, tea or lunch.

Bench Chatter

It is understood generally that the training camp is a place to which ball players migrate in the spring to get into condition. Considering the number of ball tossers who were forced to take to their beds with typhoid and other ailments while in the workout diggin's in the Southland this year they are mighty lucky that they didn't get into shapes resembling pine boxes. After years of experimenting in all parts of the country, the location for an ideal training camp is yet to be discovered.

The outright release of Billy Sullivan, veteran catcher of the White Sox, leaves Napoleon Lajoie as the only American League survivor of 1901 who still is an active player with the Johnson outfit. In truth, there are mighty few American leaguers of that date who still are playing ball or are connected with the game in any capacity.

Clark Griffith, Fielder Jones and Bill Donovan still are able to work out, and Harry Davis sometimes dons a uniform and does a bit of coaching, but as real players they are through. Eddie Plank, the only other active American Leaguer of 1901, now is with the Feds.

The German athletic commissioners still insist that the Olympic games will be held in Germany in 1916 as per schedule. Well, if they are, the putting the shot event may have to give way to dodging the shot as a feature attraction.

Little drops of water,
Little drops of rain,
Make the players angry—
Give the owners pain,
But the fans don't worry,
They've no cause to sigh—
Rain means double headers
In the bye-and-bye.



Asleep, as usual

Bunts and Bingles

"How big is a load?" queries an exchange. Better ask the player who has to tote his bat back to the bench after he has struck out.—After Alexander had pitched his team to five consecutive victories, rookie Stroud, of the Giants' forces, took his measure. Another German outrage!—It is all right to be neutral, but are the Browns not carrying the idea too far? Occasionally they should thrash somebody.—The results of the early spring games caused most of the Braves to be able to again wear ordinary sized hats and button their coats over their chests.—Across the Braves' road to the 1915 pennant looms a shadow and it comes from the general direction of Chicago.—Baseball has its real uses. In summer it keeps a lot of good players from showing how bad they can be as actors.—"Are there any bright days in an umpire's life?" asks a sympathetic fan. Why certainly, pay days.—When, after winning his first six games this season, Ray Fisher had his string of consecutive wins broken by the Browns, he must have felt that the yarn about the worm that would turn was only too true.—Managing a team with one hand is no easy job. The Reds slumped to the foot of the class, while Charley Herzog unsuccessfully tried to turn the trick.—George Stallings, tightly clutching his crown as baseball's Miracle Man, shifts his gaze uneasily from Pat Moran to Clarence Rowland.



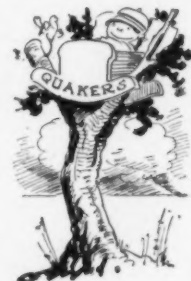
Another soliloquy

When the Team Slumps

"What's the matter with the home team?"
Shrieked the frenzied, pop-eyed fans;
"Once they led the whole procession,
Now they're with the also-rans."
"Wonder what has doped the home team?"
Mused the copper with a sigh,
While two burglars, booty laden,
Unmolested passed him by.
"What in thunder ails the home team?"
Thought the chauffeur, while his car
Hitting up a pace tremendous
Scattered people wide and far.
"What could have come o'er the home team?"
Sighed the pink and blonde stenog.
"On the level its punk showing
Has my brain-box in a fog."
"Who can tell what ails the home team?"
"Twas the janitor's wild scream,
Then forgetting it was summer
He began to get up steam."
"Think a jinx has got the home team?"
Asked the sometimes bright bell-hop,
Then he dropped the grips and—really,
For his tip forgot to stop.
"What's the matter with the home team?"
That's the cry from morn till noon.
Everybody will be loco
If our boys don't win games soon.

Hits and Put-outs

Several of the major league teams might improve their standing if they would intern some of the vets who hold long term contracts with them until after the 1915 baseball war is over.—It has been said that Benny Kauff made the statement that if he were permitted to play in organized baseball he would make the efforts of Ty Cobb look like those of a bush leaguer in comparison. Possibly, Benny, but under the ruling of the National Commission you will have some long time to wait before giving a demonstration. In the meantime work hard, for when you are forgiven for hurdling from the American Association, the "Georgia Peach" will be so old that you may be able to make good.



Rock-a-bye baby, etc.

Russia's Dependence on Numbers

By MARTIN MARSHALL



FRENCH SOLDIERS AS WELL DIGGERS

To provide water to the men in the trenches, many wells have been dug within range of the German guns.

THE correspondent of the *Journal* of Geneva, Switzerland, telegraphs from Petrograd that at the Russian general headquarters no great concern is felt over the recent serious reverses of the Russian armies in Galicia. He quotes officers high in the service as saying that Russia has not yet used one-fifth of her resources, that millions of soldiers are still available and that the Russians see no necessity for uneasiness or hurry. Ten months hence Germany will be exhausted and then the Russians will begin their real campaign.

If bulk of population were the only factor to be considered this reasoning might be sound. Russia has more than twice the population of Germany and a good 50 millions surplus over Germany and Austria combined. Allowing that there is a marked difference in the percentage of population fit for military service, Russia can still match man for man with the Teutonic allies and have a safe margin of advantage. But it is only fair to assume that the Russian losses in killed and wounded have been greater than those of their enemies and, in addition, the Germans have captured a vast number of Russians. Berlin claims that these prisoners of war now number 1,000,000. It is doubtful if Russia has taken 100,000 German prisoners.

Germany's marked superiority over Russia in the matter of resources of iron and other metals and in manufacturing efficiency goes far to offset her inferiority in numbers of men. So far there has not been any reliable evidence that either the Germans or Austrians have been short of ammunition and they seem to be able to keep the Turks well supplied also. The Russians' recent reverses were undoubtedly largely, or wholly, due to lack of arms and ammunition. The present situation of the Russians is anything but satisfactory to the Allied governments.

In writing of the losses, Colonel Repington, military expert of the *London Times*, computes that the German losses since the beginning of the war average 17 men killed, wounded or captured per minute, and from these losses and from the fact that the best physical manhood of Germany was included in the armies first mobilized argues that the quality of the German recruits

must be steadily decreasing, while on the other hand he claims that the quality of the British army is improving. This latter contention is evidently based on the fact that the regular army of Great Britain was largely made up from the lowest classes of society, while Kitchener's volunteer army includes much of the best blood of the empire. Such facts as we can glean from the news reports, however, do not sustain Colonel Repington's contention. The British regulars who went to France and Belgium in August and September seem to have been the equal of any troops in the field, but they have been exterminated and their places taken by men who may be morally and physically their superiors, but who are certainly still deficient in military training and experience.

Neutral observers who have been in a position to see something of the British army now in France, are not particularly enthusiastic over it. The Colonial troops, especially the Canadians, come in for high praise, but the weight of opinion seems to be that the volunteer armies will not be in their prime for a number of months. This may be one explanation of why the French still continue to hold nearly 300 miles of battleline while the British hold a scant 40. Another explanation is that the British troops in France are being massed for the great drive against the German lines when the proper time arrives. This will not be until the British are amply supplied with ammunition.

Pessimistic statements on the ammunition supply made by responsible British officials, from Lloyd George down, must be taken with a little allowance. Compared with France and Russia Great Britain is expending very little ammunition and her extensive industrial interests have had more than ten months in which to adapt themselves to the production of munitions of war. If France, with 50 per cent. of her iron and steel mines and manufacturing in the possession of the Germans, can amply supply her army facing the Germans along a line eight times as long as that of the British, there is no reason why Great Britain should be short of ammunition. It is a pretty safe guess that the world will be astonished before the end of the summer by the display of British preparedness in this direction.

Motorists' Column

(Continued from page 624)

Questions of General Interest

Interchangeability of Truck Tires

P. L. H.: "Do not we find the same situation in the truck tire field that exists in the pleasure car? In other words, does the truck tire manufacturer produce tires to fit the rims of any truck without a change in complete equipment?"

The Society of Automobile Engineers has been instrumental in introducing a standard shape of rim for various kinds of truck tires, to which the majority of truck tire manufacturers conform. That is, if you drive a truck having a certain size of tire, you can replace the particular make with which it was equipped with any other make of the same size that you might choose—provided, of course, the company in question adheres to the generally-accepted standard.

Motor Activities at the Fair

L. B. I.: "Are there any exhibits of motor-car manufacturers at the Panama Fair?"

Several of the leading motor-car manufacturers have space in the portion of the Transportation Building reserved for that purpose. One of the large manufacturers has a reproduction of his main factory in miniature. The entire plant is reproduced on a small scale, the various buildings are

electrically lighted, and, at the correct intervals, a small gate flies open and from it emerges a miniature car, thus representing the rate of production of the home plant.

Improved Gasoline Gauge

I. F. R.: "How may a ten-gallon, cylindrical tank be measured so that I may determine the amount of gasoline in it at all levels?"

Of course the graduations on your gauge will depend upon the length of the tank, but assuming that the ten-gallon tank is of the standard length to give it a diameter of 10 1/4 inches, the following graduations may be marked on the scale:

Gallons	Inches
9.....	8 25-32
8.....	7 11-16
7.....	6 3-4
6.....	5 29-32
5.....	5 1-8
4.....	4 11-32
3.....	3 1-2
2.....	2 9-16
1.....	1 17-32

The best form of home-made gauge is a piece of soft pine, polished with powdered graphite, to give a metallic-like coating. The depth of the gasoline can easily be read on the graphite surface.

NO STOPPING—NO HONING

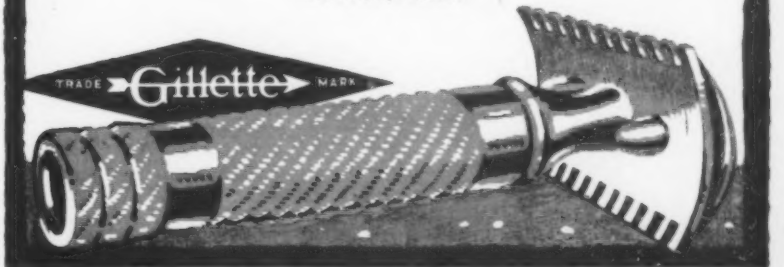


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Safe bonds—bought right—are your best assurance against loss and worry.

We offer a list of bonds selected by the guidance of many years' successful experience in supplying banks, insurance companies and discriminating investors.

Send for Circular No. L.27.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Boston
Baltimore St. Louis

Here's a Security

based on a natural resource with a constantly increasing value.

Behind every mortgage that I will offer you are the broad, rich acres of a North Dakota Farm, land that is world-famous for its fertility; a security that cannot be destroyed, that can only appreciate in value.

For thirty-four years I have intimately studied North Dakota Farm Mortgages, and in all these years of successful business I have never lost a dollar for a customer.

6% North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Write for descriptive booklet 306

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

enables you to buy dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds in any amount—one, five, ten, seventeen, forty—by making a small first payment and balance in monthly installments, depending upon what you can afford to pay—\$5, \$10, \$25, \$40, \$75. You receive all dividends while completing payments and may sell securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet A-16, "The Partial Payment Plan" Gives full information of this method which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co. 42 Broadway New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange

Become an Investor

You need only modest savings to start a nest-egg. Our

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

will help you to buy dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds of \$100 denomination (when issued). You will not feel the small monthly outlay or the small payment made at the start.

Send for our Booklet B.

DeGener & Burke

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Preparedness

The same advantages which come to a nation through a policy of national preparedness are assured in the field of financial emergencies to the individual who provides for the future by buying standard stocks and bonds on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for Booklet 4—"Partial Payment Plan."

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

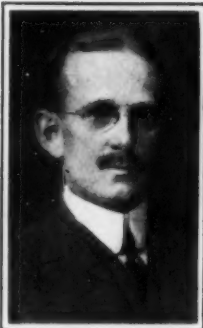
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BONDS Safe and Sure No Income Tax

Accepted by U. S. Government as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. Instead of 2% Postal Bank interest, these bonds pay you 4 to 6% We handle nothing but the solid securities. Write for booklet E, "Bonds of Our Country"—FREE

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.



E. J. BARCALO
Of Buffalo, N. Y., who was elected president of the lately organized Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State. The association includes 650 manufacturers and merchants outside of New York City, employing over 200,000 workers and representing an investment of more than \$1,000,000,000.



MISS LEFFLER R. CORBITT
President of the Austin National Bank of Austin, Texas, and also president of the Texas Women Bankers' Association, in which she is associated with a noteworthy group of women bankers. She has effected a federation of the latter organization with the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.



WILLIAM A. GASTON
President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mass., and connected prominently with a number of other important business enterprises. He is one of Boston's best-known and most popular citizens, and ran for governor in 1902, and for United States Senator in 1905.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE strength of Steel Common, Crucible Steel and Bethlehem Steel was clearly attributable to the belief that war orders are to continue and that all the leading steel and iron companies may ultimately profit by them. Of course, if we should be dragged into the war the situation might change. On the other hand our own needs for equipment might increase the war orders in every direction and pile on top of those from foreign countries and crowd our productive facilities to the utmost.

War has stimulated the demand not only for our food products, but also for our iron, copper, and even cotton of late. Each has poured a golden stream into this country and given us an outlook for prosperity such as we have not had in years before. While the prices of stocks have been advancing, bonds have halted because of the belief that enormous war loans must shortly be placed, perhaps at more attractive figures than our own gilt-edged securities promise.

In a long experience with Wall Street affairs, covering more than a quarter of a century, I have never known similar conditions to exist without their having a favorable influence on the stock market. Unquestionably business is better in nearly every line of trade. In some the improvement is very slow, but the mere fact that there is an improvement is a healthy sign, and the further fact that it is a slow improvement, rather than a rush and a boom, indicates that the foundations of returning prosperity are being well laid.

Speculators are earnestly watching the course of certain strong railway securities that have heretofore stood high on the list of dividend payers and that are now, or recently have been, under the hammer. I refer to such securities as New Haven, Rock Island Railway, Missouri Pacific and Frisco.

It seems inconceivable that the old Rock Island Railway shares, which, before the property was exploited during a period of extraordinary railroad expansion, sold at over \$200 a share, should now be selling at less than \$20. There was real value in the old stock and I believe it has value to-day.

It seems strange indeed to find Missouri Pacific, of which the late Jay Gould told me he was so proud when it was earning and paying 7 per cent. dividends, now selling at one tenth of the price at which it was then quoted. The high standard of New Haven as a conservative investment only a short time ago makes that stock look cheap around 60, for it is developing its earning power again under President Elliot's conservative and efficient management. It's a long pull.

I do not mention these particular stocks to urge their purchase, but only to point out, in the light of their record, the possibilities that carefully selected speculative stocks may have for the patient holder unless the country goes to smash, and this I do not believe it will do, for I have seen even darker

days than those through which we have been passing.

At least we shall know very shortly the size of our winter wheat crop and much depends upon that. The plethora of money in the banks, the enormous trade balance in our favor, the fact that the American dollar is now the world's highest standard and, above all, the revulsion of public feeling against the busters and smashers and in favor of a square deal for our railroads and industries, all tell for the good.

Chance, Jacksonville, Fla.: With \$100 you can buy a few shares each of four or five promising low-priced stocks on the partial payment plan which a number of members of the Stock Exchange have adopted with great success. Write to any of them that advertise this plan. I have not the room to go into the details.

Drugs, St. Paul: If you seek a business man's investment with your \$3,000 and wish, at the same time, to take advantage of what you believe must be a rising market, you will do best by buying five or ten shares each of such stocks as Atchison Preferred, St. Paul Preferred, Northwest Preferred and Union Pacific Preferred. All of these return good dividends and are well secured.

Clergyman, Dallas, Tex.: Pay no attention to mining and oil circulars that offer such tremendous profits. Mining and oil stocks of established reputation are paying good dividends. You can buy the same stocks that careful investors prefer. They never pay attention to circulars of promoters and deal only with strictly first class brokers or bankers.

S., Arverne, N. Y.: Opportunities are constantly offered to the public to subscribe to new enterprises and run the risk of whether they succeed or fail. The Company you refer to is doing business in a highly competitive field. It must, therefore, be looked upon as a speculative enterprise. It would be much safer to put your money in a listed security such as conservative investors buy.

Possible, Bangor, Me.: The decision in the Steel Corporation case leads to the belief that the action of the Government against Corn Products will also fail. If it should, Corn Products Pfd. will be a good purchase. It pays 5 per cent. dividends, is entitled to 7 and around 70 is among the best of the industrials. Corn Products Common, which has recently been selling around 14 and 15, is only a speculation, but is as attractive as any of the low-priced industrials not paying dividends.

Flyer, Savannah, Ga.: 1. Low-priced, non-dividend paying stocks listed on the exchanges ought to advance sympathetically with a rising market even though they have little hope of dividends in the near future or perhaps for years to come. Among these are American Linseed, at 10, Corn Products 14, Union Bag & Paper 6, and International Paper 10. 2. A better class of securities will be found in Beet Sugar Common 46, American Ice 30, Anaconda 35, Central Leather 37, and Erie First Preferred.

Steel, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The remarkable rise in Bethlehem Steel is due to the effort to secure control of that property, some say in the interests of Germany. The Steel business is looking up. If it continues to improve, it would be better to hold your Steel Common and Republic Steel. There is no prospect of an immediate restoration of dividends on Steel Common. I do not see why it should not profit by war orders. 2. Rock Island Railway around 20 seems to be absorbed by those who believe that the old stock has real value.

(Continued on page 629)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Investing Small Sums

In furnishing high grade 6% Securities for the investment of money, this Company gives careful consideration to the requirements of those having small sums of money to invest.

For this reason, our Certificates are issued in denominations of \$100 and upwards and the same complete protection and courteous attention is extended to the buyer of a \$100 Certificate as to the investor whose purchases aggregate thousands of dollars.

Write for booklet and detailed information.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

6% on Your July Investments

You will find safety and a yield of 5½% to 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds. A careful investigation of their merits will be profitable to you. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

Write for the Straus Investors' Magazine and July Booklet F-401

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
MORTGAGE BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1902
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

When in Doubt about an approved investment in BONDS OR STOCKS

Write our Statistical Department

Investors Manual "L. W." sent on request
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
33 NEW STREET (Ground Floor) NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS

May be safely made under the terms of
"The Twenty Payment Plan"
Booklet on request

SLATTERY & CO.
Dealers in Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place (Established 1906) New York

LR. LATROBE & Co.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
ALL CURB SECURITIES

111 Broadway New York
Partial Payment Plan and Investor's Guide
(270 pages), revised to date, also Market Letter mailed free on request.

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have issued over \$1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor on a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from \$500 to \$10,000.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.
28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Print Your Own
cards, circulars, book, newspaper, etc. From \$5. Larger \$15. Rotary \$30. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, EXCELSION handles. THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Conn.

The many advantages which
Bonds Secured by Commercial Paper
have over bonds secured by railroad properties, buildings, land, etc., are clearly and interestingly set forth in booklet L. 6. Write for a copy to-day.
COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY
(Est. 1904. Resources \$5,500,000)
Knabe Building New York First Nat. Bk. Bldg. Chicago

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 628)

F., Denver, Col.: United Wireless went into bankruptcy and its assets were bought by the Marconi Co. in 1912. Fraud was charged, but the U. S. District Attorney declined to take up the charge.

Wednesday, Freeport, Ill.: The Mascot Copper Co. has the very heavy capitalization of \$10,000,000. The property has possibilities, but will require a great deal of money for its development. The manner in which the stock was sold by lurid advertising was not commendable. The proposition is decidedly speculative.

N., Buffalo, N. Y.: Chesapeake & Ohio at 40 has speculative possibilities, so have Southern Railway Co. at 17, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe at 15, Seaboard Airline at 15, and Corn Products Com. at 15. You would be safer, however, to buy the Preferred issues. While the tendency of the market is upward, uncertain factors must always be recognized. Some of them still exist.

K., New Haven, Conn.: I would not sell American Ice at a sacrifice. The Company is earning a surplus sufficient to justify a dividend. With efficient management, it could pay dividends regularly, in the judgment of those familiar with the business. If stockholders would unite to secure minority representation on the board of directors, it would be a move in the right direction. The directors do not represent a majority ownership, but secure this majority by getting proxies from the shareholders year by year.

New York, June 17, 1915.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling in-

fluences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, who have for thirty-six years been dealing in 6% first mortgage loans, from \$200 upward, will be pleased to send their loan list No. 716, on request.

First mortgages paying 7%, secured by property in Oklahoma where the legal rate of interest is high, have been recommended for years by the Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. Write to them for their list of loans from \$300 to \$10,000.

"The Investor's Guide," of 270 pages, revised to date and containing information regarding the price, dividends and the range of quotations for years, of stock exchange, Standard Oil and curb securities, is now ready for distribution. A free copy can be had by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

The partial payment plan of buying securities on a small cash payment and moderate instalments is decidedly popular at this time when the stock market shows an advancing tendency. A partial payment plan, which will give an investor with \$100 or more an opportunity to buy dividend-paying or speculative stocks, is recommended by John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, and specialists in Odd Lots, 61 Broadway, New York. Write to Muir & Co. for their free "Booklet No. 4," on the "Partial Payment Plan."

In bad times, first-class real estate mortgages hold their own better than almost any other line of securities. They are, therefore, given the preference when they yield from 5 1/2% to 6%, especially by investors who seek to diversify their investments. First mortgage real estate bonds, netting from 5 1/2% to 6%, in denomination of \$100 and upward, have been sold for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York. They invite investors to send for their free "July Booklet No. 601," and a copy of the latest issue of their "Investor's Magazine."

Complaints and Compliments

"I certainly do enjoy LESLIE's better than any publication that ever came to my home," writes Mr. L. H. Horner, of Akron, Ohio. "I have three children, aged 13, 15 and 16, and they simply devour LESLIE's. All want to read it at one time."

Mr. A. Harris of Turners Station, Ky., a successful farmer, merchant and stock trader who started at the bottom of the ladder, writes to the Editor of LESLIE's, "I heartily endorse your stand in regard to this tearing down and destroying of business."

Mr. W. E. Kiddoo, agent of the Santa Fe Railroad at Canton, Kansas, writes, "I want to thank you for your stand for fair play whether for the laboring man or a corporation. I consider your paper a friend of the corporation I am working for, and as such a friend of mine."

Mr. F. H. Campbell of Chicago, Ill., writes, "I am employed by one of the so-called grasping corporations, and if it were generally known how they are ever trying to assist and please their employees, large and small (and the writer is one of the latter) people would wonder at their never-ending patience."

Mr. Frank N. Fassett of Bayside, L. I., answering the editorial question, "What's the Matter with Business?" replies, "Nothing!" "I predict the time is very near," says he, "when the great business prosperity of the United States will compel the chronic kickers, disappointed opponents and sore-heads to admit they are wrong."

A former New Yorker—Mr. Stanley Knowles—of Walthamstow, Essex, England, writing a congratulatory letter says: "Perhaps it may interest you to know that Mr. Thornton, the American manager of the Great Eastern Railway is making good over here, and that the employees find things much better, now that he has taken charge. Even the newspapers say that he is O. K., and if an English newspaper praises an American, well then, he must be all right."

Discussing the cause of the present hard times, Mr. L. H. Hadley of Memphis, Tenn., says: "Before the warring nations got busy, the Democrats told us that our troubles were due to 'Republicans holding back in an effort to embarrass the Wilson administration.' Since the war began, they are saying, 'Because of the war.' It occurs to the writer that neither is the cause, and if it were not for the present war, times would be a hundred fold worse than they are now."

Mr. H. B. Philbrick of Hartford, Conn., commenting upon the editorial, "Our Costly Ash Heap," estimates the value of the tobacco that goes up in smoke every year at \$725,590,000. On the assumption that one-half of the fire loss in buildings and contents results from the carelessness of smokers in throwing away lighted matches, cigar and cigarette stumps still lighted, Mr. Philbrick adds this to the amount above and gets a grand total of \$835,590,000 chargeable to tobacco smoke.

Life Insurance Suggestions

IN spite of the bad effects of a great war and of business depression, the life insurance companies of the United States and Canada were, as the *Insurance Press* shows, remarkably successful in 1914. At the close of that year the American companies had in force 39,800,000 policies providing protection for insureds aggregating \$21,456,000,000. These organizations distributed during the twelve months the vast sum of \$685,700,000 (or nearly two thirds of our national debt) in payment of death claims, matured endowments, annuities, etc. The largest individual claim settled was \$1,000,000 on the twenty-year-plan policy held by George W. Vanderbilt on which had been paid premiums amounting to \$595,000. Large increases in business were reported, and the prosperity of the companies, adding to their strength and stability, made them all the more entitled to the confidence of the public.

D., Jacksonville, Fla.: The National Life of Chicago has been established since 1868 and its report indicates a reasonable measure of prosperity. S., Laredo, Texas: The Meridian Life is an old-line company, established in 1897. It is by no means one of the largest companies, but reports a moderate growth in business.

Worker, Detroit: There is no reason why you

should not carry an accident policy for \$5,000. The expense is much less than the cost of a life insurance policy. No medical examination is required. You can pay your premium by mail.

K., Chicago: The shares of newly established life insurance companies, which have been promoted all over the country by agents receiving generous commissions on their sales, have not, as a rule, proved profitable to the purchasers.

B., Faunsdale, Ala.: 1. It is impossible to say what the courts would hold regarding the contestable clause in your policy. 2. Unless there is an express provision on the subject in the policy, conviction of felony by the holder would not vitiate it.

Clergyman, Pittsburg: 1. A policy for \$2,500 on the twenty-year endowment plan would meet your requirements and not be above your ability to carry. At the end of twenty years, you would be entitled to receive \$2,500 in cash. In case of your death meanwhile, \$2,500 would go to your beneficiary. 2. The New York Life is prompt in payment of all its losses.

Earnest, Detroit: 1. Every young man entering upon the responsibilities of family life ought to be able to set aside the few dollars necessary for the purchase of \$1,000 or more of life insurance. At your age, a policy in the Postal Life would cost you about 6 cents a day for \$1,000, or 40 cents a week, and you can certainly set this aside without depriving yourself of any of life's necessities. 2. The best way is to give your latest birthday and your occupation and write to the Postal Life Insurance Company, 35 Nassau St., New York, for a sample of the low-cost policy.

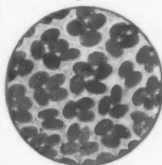
Hermit

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

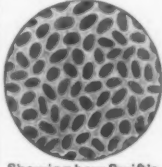
Facts About Shortening

The greatest element of success in baking is the use of the right kind of shortening.

Shortening is used to prevent the grains of flour from sticking together and baking into hard lumps or heavy sticky masses. A good shortening, when worked in, coats each individual grain of flour with a fine film of oil. Moisture cannot pass through this oily layer to the flour so the particles separate readily when the gas from yeast or baking powder begins to expand.



Showing how wrong shortening coats several grains of flour into a lump.



Showing how Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard coats each individual grain of flour.

A shortening which contains too large a proportion of stearine is wasteful as stearine is lacking in shortening properties.

Soft lards or oils which contain little or no stearine are not best suited for use in the home kitchen because they do not work into the flour in a satisfactory way.

Thousands of experiments have shown that soft lard, which by itself is too soft for convenient use, when combined in proper proportions with fats having an excess of stearine produces an ideal shortening.

Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard is scientifically prepared with the exact proportions of suitable pure pork fats to give it just the right texture and secure the best shortening results.

If you have never tried Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard, order a pail today.

A valuable booklet, "Thirty 'Silverleaf' Recipes," sent free on request.

Swift & Company,
4108 Packers Ave., Chicago



"The AETNA will take care of them if anything should happen to me"

THAT'S the thought that will make your mind at ease when you are **T**at your office desk hereafter, if you send this coupon right now.

Every year more men are hurt, more men are killed by accidents. Today the startling toll is one man in seven—one man in seven killed or injured by accident. And no human being can tell when, where or how accident is going to happen to him. In train or street car, on a boat, in an elevator, falling down stairs, the smallest slip, and it may be too late. Now, while you can,



AETNA-IZE



Send the coupon and let us tell you about the wonderful **Aetna Accumulative Accident policy**; the policy that increases every year you own it—annually for five years—so that if you start at \$5,000, the sixth year it is worth at least \$7,500 and your premium remains the same.

Let us tell you how this policy will pay as much as \$15,000 if you lose your life, or two limbs or both eyes; how it will pay half as much if you lose one hand, foot or eye; how it will pay hospital bills, operation fees, surgeons' fees; how it will pay you \$50 each week as long as you live if you are totally

disabled; how it will pay you \$25 each week if you are just partially disabled.

Aetna-ize—and no matter what accident may come, you will at least know that your wife and children are taken care of.

It is not in your power to prevent accidents, but it is in your power to make those accidents bear as lightly as possible on yourself and those who depend on you. Send this coupon today. For the sake of your family—don't neglect this chance.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Drawer 1341 HARTFORD, CONN.

The largest company in the world writing Life, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance

Agency opportunities for all Casualty and Bonding lines

Name _____ Occupation _____
Bus. Address _____
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
I have marked the kinds of insurance I wish to know about: Accident, Life, Health, Disability, etc.
Age _____ Sex _____
105-6411

Nujol

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Why Your Doctor Prescribes Mineral Oil for Constipation

LAXATIVES can very easily do a great deal of harm.

Mineral oil can do no harm, because it is not absorbed by the system, but acts simply as a mechanical lubricant.

Laxatives give only a temporary relief, and by their after-effects aggravate the very condition they are meant to cure.

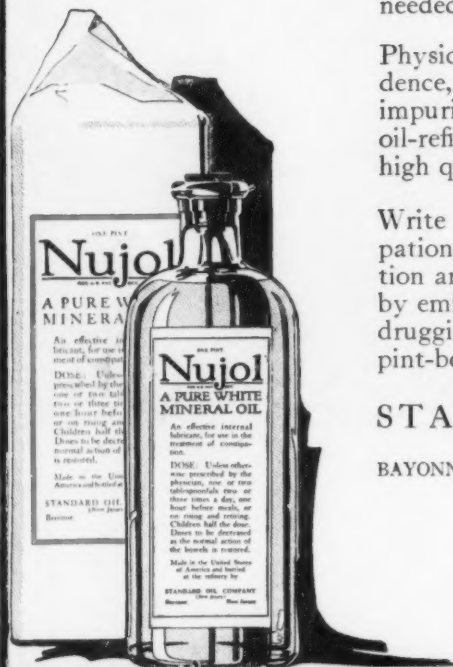
Mineral oil gives lasting relief, by restoring the normal activity of the bowels and so removing the cause of constipation. It is a genuine remedy—in that the longer it is used, the less it is needed.

Physicians prescribe Nujol with entire confidence, because it is absolutely free from irritating impurities. The reputation of the world's largest oil-refiners stands as a guarantee of its uniform high quality.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral-oil treatment as prescribed by eminent specialists. Ask for Nujol at your druggist's or send 75c. in stamps for a trial pint-bottle. Address Dept. L.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

BAYONNE (New Jersey) NEW JERSEY



The Best Known Comic Trade Marks in the World.

A DERBY—A MUSTACHE!

These are the signs of the "funniest man in the world"—the man who makes millions laugh a day—the man who jumped his salary from almost nothing to that of a railroad president in less than one year.

FILM
for FILM

the new magazine devoted exclusively to the comedy of motion pictures, will tell you these things—give you the intimate, personal, human-interest side of the screen stars who make the nation laugh.



Fill in his face yourself. You don't need his name. You know it as well as you do your own.

But what you probably do not know is, who discovered this man—what kind of a man he is off the stage.

FUN
FANS

It will take you behind the scenes—show you the tricks of the trade, describe the best comedy of the month—take you into the "close-up" life of the comedy studios—in short, bring the fun of the funniest movies right to your home.

Out July first, filled with laugh-making features, puns and stories. 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year, 25c for three months

FILM FUN

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Published by the Leslie-Judge Co.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Rescuing Wounded Under Fire

EUGENE GODET, an aviator well known in the United States, serving in an ambulance corps with the French army, has written to a friend in New York a most interesting letter descriptive of his work. In it he says:

"It is 6 o'clock in the evening; we pick up our little cart for carrying the wounded and start slowly toward the front. We are going very slowly as it is the hour for the passage of the *convoi* (many carts, which bring the food and ammunition). We follow the long line of carts, crossing several villages in ruins. Then we enter upon the *Chemin des Rondins*. This is a famous road for the troops who are fighting in the surrounding country. It is a road made of small trees, hard for our little cart, so we take a side road as soon as we can, crossing the fields and the woods—the hardest part of the trip. It starts to rain and the sticky sod glues our feet to the ground. Our way is made rough by numerous holes dug by shells, some of which seem to be regular traps for us to fall into in the darkness. My comrade, advancing, stumbles into one of them and falls with his cart. Luckily once in a while some luminous shells burst and give a bright, white light. Even though they burst far away they give us light enough to see to get back to our road. Just then the 155 mm. short guns back of us start the signal of the night battle; then the 120 mm. guns join the chorus. Suddenly a whistling sound almost causes our hearts to stop beating. It is the shells from the enemy's artillery which have been sent in reply. They pass over us, but soon the enemy shorten the range and they begin to burst near us. We suffer great fear as we realize the extreme danger. Without saying a word we fall flat in the mud, asking ourselves if our last hour has not come, when a sharp crackling hurts our ears. This is the little 75 mm. gun which, in its turn, enters upon the scene. These pieces fire and keep firing, spitting shrapnel shells. Probably their shots have been effective, as the enemy do not answer any more, and we continue to march forward. We are now 260 meters from the first-aid post. Here is another enemy—the most treacherous we fear—a lot of spent bullets which whistle by and ring in our ears. It is here that we lost two men before this. Anyhow we arrive in the ruins of a village transformed into a first-aid post. There, on the straw, are crowded the wounded of the last battle. A smell of cadavers escapes from the ruins. Without losing time we carry the wounded and fasten them to our cart by the straps. All is ready and we start for the ambulance. In returning we feel tired out and still suffer the fear that a stray bullet or shell will get us. After retracing our steps through the mud and over the hard road, at last we are out of danger. We travel several kilometers along the road and finally reach the field hospital, which is in a church. We give the wounded into the hands of the nurses and we then return to our billet. It is 3 o'clock in the morning. This trip in the darkness is repeated by our corps for ten successive nights, after which others take our places for a similar period.

"The above sample experience, in gathering the wounded at the front, is a true statement of just what occurs every day we are on duty."

Books Worth While

SHATTUCK'S PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS by Harriette R. Shattuck. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston; 60c net.) The unique trait of this compact little volume is the question and answer method of teaching parliamentary law. It is designed especially for women's organizations.

AMERICA'S CONQUEST OF EUROPE, by David Starr Jordan. (American Unitarian Association, Boston; 60c net.) Famous educator and traveler, Dr. Jordan points out the mission of America in liberating Europe from its burdens, its prejudices, its hatreds. The latter part of the book is a plea for world peace.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF A DIVORCED COUPLE, by William Farquhar Payson. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York; \$1.00 net.) A divorced couple begin a correspondence on the day the decree was granted. Kept up on one pretext or another, the correspondence developed situations both pathetic and amusing and finally brought the two together again.

THE PRUSSIAN HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, by Cecil Chesterton (Laurence J. Gomme, 2 E. 29th St., New York; \$1.00 net.) A keen analysis of Prussian militarism treated as the fundamental cause of the present war. In the closing chapter—after the war—the author describes the territorial changes and the growing democracy that will result from a victory of the Allies.

Their Glee

"He boasts that he came of a fine old family."

"Yes; and how they must have laughed when he left!"—Judge.

Read

The Conquest of America

By CLEVELAND MOFFETT

The great war story that everybody is talking about; the sensation of the magazine world.



Five Minutes!

VON HINDENBURG'S men are in pursuit of General Wood's fleeing army. It is desperately important that the Americans receive reinforcements; but one means of calling help is open—the wireless station atop the Washington Monument in Trenton.

Two of our officers and a wireless operator reach the monument, but—so do the Germans. A hundred yards from the shaft a six-inch gun is placed by the enemy.

It will take five precious minutes to get the message to Harrisburg.

A hundred-pound shell is placed in the gun and the order to fire is given.

A door at the monument's base opens; an old man, a white-haired veteran of ninety, appears, with the Stars and Stripes around his waist.

The Germans are so surprised by this venerable apparition that they stand like stones.

Three minutes have passed. Up above are three Americans who want but two more minutes of life.

"I fought in the Civil War," cries the old man in a shrill voice; "here's my flag; if you're going to shoot, shoot me, too!"

Five minutes have passed, and Harrisburg has received the message.

"Fire and be damned!" shouts Colonel Reading from the top of the shaft.

"Hurrah!" echoes the old man; "why don't you shoot?"

Then they do fire; the monument crumbles to earth, burying four brave Americans.

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